

APPENDIX (k. p. 41

PB No. 36) Approved by the Council  
of People's Commissars of the USSR

Owls. secret

TO ALL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEES OF INTERNAL  
AFFAIRS AND PROSECUTORS OF THE UNION AND AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC.

TO ALL HEADS OF THE KRAI (REGION) DEPARTMENTS OF THE NKVD.

CRYUBLESHROCUCURORAM

In view of the requests coming from the localities about the possibility of employing persons exiled or expelled in an administrative order, as well as about the possibility of enrolling their children in schools, we propose to be guided by the following:

1. Persons exiled or expelled administratively on the basis of a resolution of the Special Conference of the NKVD of the USSR, such as: engineers, technicians, doctors, agronomists, accountants, etc., as well as skilled workers, can be used in their own way. professions in institutions and enterprises in the locality in which they are allowed to live, except in cases where, by a decision of the Special Conference, these persons are deprived of the right to practice their profession in places of exile or exile.

NOTE: The persons specified in clause 1 cannot be admitted to work of a secret nature or to work in institutions and enterprises of defense significance. An exception to this rule in each individual case may be made with the permission of the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR.

2. Persons who do not have a special qualification or profession may be used on a general basis.

3. Scientific workers may be used according to their specialty in places of exile or exile if they are exiled or exiled from capitals, industrial centers and the frontier strip in order to clear these areas from socially dangerous elements.

4. Children of the persons specified in paragraph 1, deported or exiled as dependents of their parents, are subject to admission to educational institutions at the place of exile or expulsion in the order of transfer.

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5. When exiled or expelled persons are handed the resolution of the Special Conference of the NKVD on exile or expulsion, the NKVD bodies are obliged to explain to the exiled or expelled their right to work in their specialty in places of exile or expulsion with the issuance of an appropriate certificate to them.

6. Propose to the local bodies of the NKVD and the Prosecutor's Office of the USSR to establish the strictest supervision over the exact execution of this circular.

NAR. COM. G. BERRY

PROSECUTOR OF THE UNION OF THE SSR

A. VYSHINSKY RGASPI. F.17. Op. 3. D. 974. L. 12, 108. Original. Typescript.

\*

The resolution was adopted by a poll of members of the Politburo dated 23.11.35.

No. 561

DECISION OF THE POLITBURO OF THE CC AUCP(b)

IN THE CASE OF SOKOLOV AND TELITSYNYH

February 9, 1936

No. 36, item 50 - Question from Comrade Vyshinsky.

The case on the charge of Sokolov and Telitsyn of organizing terrorist acts should be transferred to the Military Tribunal of the LVO for consideration according to the law of December 1, 1934, with the application of execution to the accused.

APRF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 230. L. 60. Copy. Typescript.

\*

The resolution was adopted by a poll of members of the Politburo on 25.XII.1935.

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The text contains a typewritten note about the distribution: "T.t. Vyshinsky, Yagoda.

No. 562

DECISION OF THE POLITBURO OF THE CC AUCP(b)

"ABOUT FOREIGNERS"

February 9, 1936

N9 36, p. 128 - About foreigners.

1. To suggest to the Moscow Council to pay more attention to the requests of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs for premises for foreign missions and members of these missions.

2. Propose to the NKVD to pay more attention to the petitions of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs in favor of the arrested foreigners and, in cases of little substantiated and insufficiently serious accusations, to replace the prosecution with deportation abroad.

3. To propose to the Prosecutor's Office and the Supreme Court, in particular the Military Collegium, to be more attentive to the cases of foreigners and only in cases caused by

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absolute necessity, to hear cases behind closed doors and to deprive defendants of their defence.

4. Propose to the NKVD, the Prosecutor's Office and the Supreme Court to maintain contact with the NKID when dealing with cases of foreigners.

5. Propose to the NKVD not to arrest foreign nationals without the consent of Comrade Molotov or the Secretariat of the Central Committee.

APRF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 6. L. 1. Copy. Typescript.

\* The resolution was adopted by a poll of members of the Politburo dated 5.1.36.

\*\* The text contains a typewritten note about the distribution: "T.t. Litvinov, Bulganin, Yagod, Vyshinsky, Vinokurov, Molotov, Yezhov.

No. 563

DECISION OF THE POLITBURO OF THE CC AUCP(b)

"ON THE BORDER AREAS OF THE DVK"

February 9, 1936

No. 36, p. 156 - On the border areas of the Far East.

1. Permit the NKVD to deport by administrative procedure from the border areas of the DVK to other regions up to 1,500 former White Guards, Koreans, Trotskyites and Zinovievites who were expelled from the party during the verification of party documents, suspected of being connected with a spy element, etc. excluded categories. The cases of those arrested in connection with the verification should be completed by the investigation within a month and the sentence should be carried out within two months.

knowledge.

APRF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 174. L. 95. Copy. Typescript.

\* The resolution was adopted by a poll of members of the Politburo on 7.1.36.

No. 564

DECISION OF THE POLITBURO OF THE CC AUCP(b)

ON THE SENTENCE OF THE TROTSKIST GROUP

February 9, 1936

No. 36, p. 169 - Question from Comrade Vyshinsky.

Sentence k.-r. Trotskyist group consisting of Subbotin A.I., Subbotina-Zolotova E.I., Astakhov S.Ya. and Chubukova I.V. to imprisonment for a term of 10-8 years.

APRF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 230. L. 64. Copy. Typescript.

\* The resolution was adopted by a poll of PB members dated 8.1.36.

\*\* The text contains a typewritten note about the distribution: "T.t. Vyshinsky, Vinokurov, Yagoda.

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No. 565

DECISION OF THE POLITBURO OF THE CC AUCP(b)

"On the commandant's office of the Kremlin"

February 9, 1936

No. 36, p. 295 - On the commandant's office of the Kremlin.

In repeal of the previously adopted resolution, to subordinate in all respects the Commandant's Office of the Kremlin with all military units to the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs. Leave Comrade Tkaluna as commandant of the Kremlin.

Accept the proposal of the NKVnudel on the release of Comrade Uspensky from the duties of Deputy Commandant of the Kremlin.

APRF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 6. L. 2. Copy. Typescript.

\* The resolution was adopted by a poll of members of the PB dated 23.1.36.

\*\* The text contains a typewritten note about the distribution: "T.t. Voroshilov, Yagoda, Tkalun.

No. 566

DECISION of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks

ON THE NON-APPLICATION OF THE DEATH  
PENALTY FOR MEMBERS OF THE ZINOVIEV GROUP

February 9, 1936

No. 36, item 343 - The question of Yagoda and Vyshinsky.

Propose to Comrade Vyshinsky not to apply VMN in relation to participants in the Leningrad kr. Zinoviev terrorist organization (Miro-



Vitsky, Gaidukov, Dozhdev and Zimatsky).

APRF. F. 3. He. 58. D. 230. L. 67. Copy. Typescript.

\* The resolution was adopted by a poll of PB members dated 31.1.36.

\*\* The text contains a typewritten note about the distribution: "t.t. Vyshinsky, Yagoda, Zhdanov.

No. 567

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION G.A. Molchanova I.V. STALIN AND  
N.I. Ezhov ON "COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY" MANIFESTATIONS ON  
THE PART OF PERSONS EXCLUDED FROM THE CPSU(b) DURING  
VERIFICATION OF PARTY DOCUMENTS IN THE KURSK REGION AND IN GEORGIA (169)

February 14, 1936

96126

Owls. secret

I am sending you a special report on counter-revolutionary manifestations among those expelled from the CPSU(b) during the verification of party documents: 1) the NKVD Directorate of the Kursk region and 2) the NKVD Directorate of Georgia.

BEGINNING SECR. POLIT. DEPARTMENT OF GUGB -

COMMISSIONER OF THE STATE SECURITY 2nd RANK: G. MOLCHANOV

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Owls. secret

BEGINNING SECRET-POLIT. DEPARTMENT OF GUGB -

COMMISSIONER OF THE STATES. SECURITY RANK 2:

comrade MOLCHANOV

SPECIAL MESSAGE

about k.-r. manifestations among those expelled from the CP (b) when  
checking party documents

(In the Kursk region)

In the Grayvoronsky district, a k.-r. a group of former party members expelled during the verification of desks, documents.

The group includes:

1. TISCHENKO G.T., kulak, worked as an instructor of the RK VKP(b);
2. NOVOMLINSKY A.K., b. kulak, previously worked as head. garage. MTS.
3. ZAKHAROV S.M., b. kulak, Baptist, ex. Previous City Council.
4. SOLOSHENKO I.I., b. kulak, previously worked as head. RayZO, Grayvoronsky RIK'a.
5. TVERDOKHLEB M.Z., b. kulak, owner of a brick factory, ex. prev. City Council.
6. I. V. Ustinov, expelled from the party for self-supply and bribery, ex. District Prosecutor.
7. M. G. KUDRYAVTSEV, swindler, illegally received a party card, ex. secretary of the RIC.
8. P. Ya. SHEVTSOV, b. fist, previously worked early. regional police departments.

The members of the group organized systematic gatherings at which they expressed counter-revolutionary views and disseminated K.-R. slander against the leaders of the party and discredited among the collective farmers the decisions of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks on checking party documents.

January 1 this year At one of the gatherings, in the presence of ZAKHAROV and others in TISCHENKO's house, the latter said: "They look at us now as criminals. I find that there is nothing socialist in the party now, but there is nothing less than the highest stage of fascism, where the same capitalists lead, under the brand name of proletarians, and oppress the peasantry and us.

He was supported in this by NOVOMLINSKY.

The statements of TISCHENKO and NOVOMLINSKY were approved by ZAKHAROV, who stated:

"What STALIN spoke about does not stick at all, words and deeds diverge. Where is the truth that life has become more fun, life has become better when people are expelled from the party only because they served under the Whites.

As a way out of the situation, TISHCHENKO spoke out at this gathering for the need for organized action "to protect their rights."

"I feel that this will never pass without a trace, because almost half of the party members should remain without a livelihood. So they must demand their rights."

January 4 this year In TISHCHENKO's house, the latter declared: "Well, if a gang were organized somewhere, I would not hesitate to join it, since such life is impossible."

"Although I'm not a military man," says ZAKHAROV, but in case something happens, I'll be worse than CHAPAEV, I have a sufficient supply of energy.

At the gathering held on 19/1 this year. at TISCHENKO's apartment, some of the group members expressed terrorist sentiments:

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"Yes," said NOVOMLINSKY, life has become fun, life has become better, says STALIN, but I have an idea that you shouldn't live like this anymore, but you need to use your gun (central) to get out of this provisions."

TISHCHENKO said:

"Yes, these attitudes towards us will force us to commit terror over them, and then over ourselves."

The group, headed by TISHCHENKO, their own Ph.D. spreads his views among collective farmers.

In the village of Ivanovskaya Lisitsa, in the house of TISHCHENKO Yakov Trofimovich, in the presence of individual collective farmers TISHCHENKO G.T. said: "After checking party documents, there will inevitably be a complete purge of collective farms, conscientiously working collective farmers will be left behind. All collective farmers already know about this. As a fact, 15 chairmen of collective farms have already been replaced by incompetent ones. The spring sowing campaign is approaching, which will ask its own, and they will find themselves in failure.

The members of the group are scheduled for arrest.

In the village of Teply Kolodez, Staro-Oskolsky district, a c.-r. a group of former party members who were excluded during the verification of party documents, opposing the measures of the party and the government and distributing among the collective farmers k.-r. agitation.

The group included:

1. CHERNIKH P.R., ex. chairman of the collective farm "12 years of October", p. Teply Kolodez, expelled from the CPSU(b) for sabotaging economic and political campaigns. In 1929, convicted of sabotaging grain deliveries, he was twice brought to justice for sheltering kulaks.

2. A. M. Stepanishchev, ex. authorized by the Republic of Kazakhstan of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks for the Teplo-Kolodezyansky s / council, expelled from the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks for sabotaging rural economic political campaigns and as a former. whiteguard.

3. P. F. SHESTAKOV, collective farmer, expelled from the ranks of the CPSU(b) for opposing grain supplies and deserting from the Red Army.

The investigation established that the members of the group during 1935 gathered and discussed issues of the party's policy in a counter-revolutionary spirit, accused the party of degeneration, and also openly engaged in anti-Soviet agitation among the collective farmers.

Accused CHERNIKH P.R. testified during interrogation:

"I, together with STEPANISHCHEV, authorized by the RK of the CPSU (b), and SHESTAKOV, expelled from the CPSU (b), repeatedly had a conversation about the difficult situation on the collective farms, the shortcomings and hard life on the collective farms, as

we represented it, and gave rise to our dissatisfaction with the existing policy."

"When I said that the party followed the path of Trotsky on the peasant question, STEPANISCHEV confirmed my conversation and even expressed his dissatisfaction with the leadership of the leader of the CPSU(b)."

The accused STEPANISCHEV testified:

"The reasons for non-fulfillment of households. watered, campaigns by the collective farm "12 years of October" were covered in the chairman of the collective farm Chernykh P.R., who, in conversations with me, was never set up to carry out households. political campaigns, he not only expressed his hostility to me, but also spread them among the collective farmers ... Instead of exposing the K.-r. Trotskyist activities of CHERNIKH, I myself supported his views and condemned the policy of the party.

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In August 1935, CHERNIKH P.R. at an enlarged plenum of the s/soviet, he opposed the grain supply plan and tried to frustrate its fulfillment on time.

At this plenum, SHESTAKOV proposed first of all to supply the collective farms with grain, and then to carry out the state plan.

The case was completed by the investigation and on January 8, 1936, it was submitted for consideration by the Special Collegium of the Regional Court.

A part of those expelled from the CPSU (b) during the verification of party documents expresses the candidate-r. judgments about party and government policy. Characteristic of them are:

KRASNO-ZORENSKY DISTRICT. Expelled from the CPSU(b) TEPLYAKOV I.D. openly expresses his dissatisfaction and in the circle of non-party people said: "I know what needs to be done after the exclusion, now I will be dissatisfied with the party and the Bolsheviks all my life." (To be taken into development.)

TERBUNSKY DISTRICT. Excluded from the ranks of the CPSU (b), veterinary assistant ROSCHUPKIN, in a conversation about the Stakhanov movement, said:

"The Stakhanov movement is nothing but an invention. Created an opinion around one person for a specific purpose, that's all. (To be taken into development.)

MANTUROVSKY DISTRICT. Expelled from the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, the former collective farm "Krasny Kolos", MUZALEVSKY among the collective farmers openly expresses his dissatisfaction, declaring:

"... Comrades, I confess to you with all my heart that I now hate all the leaders of power and do not want to look at them." (To be taken into development.)

VALUYSKY DISTRICT. FEDYANIN, a member of the Kaganovich collective farm expelled from the CPSU(b), expresses Ph.D. award judgments

Stakhanovites, in a conversation with collective farmers said:

"Stalin is throwing orders around. I hate the foremost workers, any award worries me.

The former chairman of the Rabkoop of the Valuiskaya MTS, EMEL'YANOV, expelled from the CPSU(b) and currently working as a mass worker in the club of the Yablonovsky collective farm, gets drunk and distributes k.-r. provocative rumors. (Assigned to investigate.)

No. 1/5577. PETROV

Owls. secret

BEGINNING SECR. POLIT. DEPARTMENT OF GUGB -

TO THE COMMISSIONER OF STATE SECURITY 2nd RANK:  
comrade. MOLCHANOV

#### SPECIAL MESSAGE

about k.-r. sentiments of those expelled from the party during the  
verification of party documents

Around Georgia

There is an increase in the counter-revolutionary activity of hostile elements expelled from the party during the verification of party documents, and first of all, the Trotskyists, who perceived the verification of party documents as a measure directed specifically against them.

An analysis of the moods of those expelled from the party shows that some of them, led mainly by k.-r. Trotskyists, proceeds to create a c.-r.

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groups, and the most embittered express terrorist sentiments.

In connection with the verification of party documents on the party organization of the SSR of Georgia, the NKVD arrested 460 people, including:

1. double-dealing Trotskyists - 136
2. members of the a / c political parties - 157
3. crooks with membership cards - 167.

Besides, data on k.-r. manifestations on the part of Trotskyists who were expelled from the party when checking party documents (90 people).

These materials testify not only that k.-r. Trotskyists show particular bitterness in connection with these measures, but also about the desire among them to lead and organize a c/r element from among other categories of those expelled from the party.

In order to substantiate his Ph.D. Activities Trotskyists seek to prove the inevitability of the defeat of the Soviet Union during the war.

Provocative rumors are spreading in the appropriate direction:

"Japan, having finished the Manchu affairs, will begin operations in Mongolia and against the Soviet regions of China. Owls. The Union will be drawn into this war and will break up into a number of separate states, because the masses of the population are striving for this.

niya".

"We have to wait a few months. Then the war with Japan will begin, the people will follow us, and power will pass to us."

"It remains for us to endure no more than three months, and victory will be ours. It is necessary to meet events in a prepared way against the power of the workers and peasants, to expose the power that is deceiving them.

"Out in the war. Then we, the old people, will be called in and the helm of leadership will pass to us." (Excluded from the Trotskyist party.)

By spreading such rumours, the K/R Trotskyists seek to help create a fighting spirit among their supporters and speak in favor of expanding illegal work.

"All the shortcomings of the leadership and policy of the party must be brought to the attention of the broad masses, every working person, without distinction of party membership, must be prepared for a joint conscious action against the authorities. In this case, it is necessary to carry out the work very carefully, i.e. talk to only one person without a witness, so that in case of failure not to be exposed. (TARASHVI LI Ivan is arrested.)

"A new instruction on the tactics of the Trotskyists has been received. One by one, preparing the opinion of the workers around the economic robbery of the workers and peasants, because the time for our victory will soon come."

"We have a large organization at the military shipbuilding plant. The entire Baltic Fleet is ours. We have a connection with Moscow, but we do not work the way we used to. Now we are very strict." (Trotskyist Kalandadze is to be arrested.)

"Abroad, Trotsky issued an appeal with political guidelines. In Russia, this appeal already exists, but it has not yet been received here." (The Trotskyite Khvichia, expelled from the party.)

Arrested participant k.-r. Trotskyist group TUMANOV testified:

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"I do not remember such a political event around which we did not

anti-Party views would have an effect... We, i.e. AKIRTAVA, GUGUSHOV, G DZHGAMADZE, DZIGRASHVILI, NUTSUBIDZE, GLUKHOVSKY, gave an assessment of the intra-party regime based on their anti-party attitudes, i.e. believing that no democracy exists and that all activities are carried out mechanically by order from above.

"We believed that the population was overwhelmed by material need, we had a judgment about the inevitability of an outbreak on the part of the discontented part of the population in the event of war. I do not deny that we also had in mind the hostile action of a part of the peasants.

"We talked about the fact that there is dissatisfaction in the party on the basis of material insecurity, a sharp difference in the supply of various categories of party members. In other words, we have noted that there are various sections in the Party enjoying various privileges and rights. From this we drew the conclusion that there was an abnormal situation in the Party, that there was discontent in the Party. We believed that dissatisfaction in the party was the result of the system of privileges adopted by the leadership.

We came to the conclusion that the domestic and foreign policy of the Soviet Union represented a departure from Leninism. (Testimony of TUMANOV A.A.)

It is very clear that the Trotskyist c/r strives to unite with other c-r formations:

"I share the opinion of some comrades about supporting the Mensheviks and fighting them together to seize the leadership." (Trotskyite Kalandadze.)

"The Communist Party has become Fascist. Such robbery of the peasantry in the past was carried out only in Turkey. I agree with the Mensheviks in national policy: the Armenians and Russians should be at home, and Georgia should be ruled by the Georgians.

(Trotskyist Kaplanadze passed the party check.)

"I want to be in the party only in order not to lose authority among the people. Victory for the Mensheviks. Communists in Georgia cannot win." (Trotskyist Gogotishvili expelled from the party.)

The Trotskyists expelled from the Party are intensively spreading the Trotskyist slander about the absence of inner-Party democracy and the degeneration of the Party.

"They liquidated intra-party democracy and declared a one-man dictatorship, which will lead to the triumph of fascism."

"We have a dictatorship of the individual under the guise of the Communist Party. There is no party as such. I cannot, and cannot, put up with this situation."

(Trotskyist Gogotishvili expelled from the party.)

"The party has been reborn and all revolutionaries will be arrested." (He is.)

"The party no longer exists. There are dictators and sycophants. Owl case. power is dead." (He is.)

"The party has been reborn, as evidenced by its entry into the League of Nations and even the return to the elements of a religious cult." (Excluded from

party Trotskyist MATYUKHOV.)

"They will completely abolish democracy and declare an absolute dictatorship, but it will soon be overthrown. We must be ready for this in order to lead the dissatisfaction of the peasants with unbearable taxes in order to seize power in our own hands. (Tarashvili Ivan.)

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"We created the revolution, and the people who control the power are those who did not take any part in the active revolutionary struggle. Party members are turned into silent weapons. We must carefully let them know what is going on around us." (KHAKHANOV Stepan, arrested.)

The strengthened tendency to transfer of the center of gravity to. - river is noted. the work of the Trotskyists in the countryside and the rate of penetration into the Red Army by indoctrinating the pre-conscription peasants.

"Hopes only for the war, during which we will win, because. the army in the majority consists of the sons of the discontented peasantry. Peasant youth go into the army prepared against the authorities, and at the necessary moment they will call us Trotskyists. (Active Trotskyist Kalan Darashvili.)

"The peasantry is ready for an uprising, but there is no leadership over it. Soon there will be war, and we must meet preparedly, so that the workers and peasants are on our side. (Trotskyist Kvachadze - passed the test.)

"We won't succeed in the city, we need to move the work to the countryside, where you can freely prepare the peasants against the authorities in case of complications" (BERDZENISHVILI, arrested.)

"The main work is now in the village. We must have strong forces in the provinces and hold talks among the peasant youth who are pre-conscripts about their attitude to power and the peasantry. (Excluded from the party Trotskyist Ah Guard.)

Marked growth ter. statements.

"I have one body left. Let them shoot. I will not spare myself and will give myself up as a sacrifice to the revolutionary struggle. I'm hungry and barefoot. Let's pay them back." This is followed by a terror threat against the leader of the party. (TARASHVILI, arrested.)

"The Party is mercilessly pursuing b. Trotskyists and creates a hopeless situation for them, I was right in suggesting that they take up bayonets. There's nothing left for us to do." (Trotskyist Megrelidze expelled from the party.)

"While waiting for the results. If the party card is not returned, I will show myself as this (scold) who has settled in the Uk and the Regional Committee. (The expelled Trotskyist Kaziria.)

"By all means, it is necessary to organize the murder of Secretary Chohotaur-



of the district committee of Beno Beradze, because all truthful people who speak at meetings with criticism, he excludes from the party. (BERDZENISHVILI Platon, arrested.)

"It was decided to expel all old people from the party within one year. We are considered decomposed because we do not recognize the newly hatched leaders and do not praise the leader. (Excluded] from the Trotskyist AHGVARDIA party.)

"The party leadership cannot use the old Bolsheviks, who are being driven out of the party, they rely on the youth, because she can be deceived." (He is.)

Individuals who have passed the Party check have recently shown anti-Party sentiments:

"The Komsomol members took power into their hands and, by their inept leadership, aroused against themselves not only the old Bolsheviks, but the entire mass of working people." (Old Bolshevik KAKABADZE, passed the party check.)

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"Of course, I don't want the death of Russia. I only support that the young generation of our party, who found themselves at the head of the existing apparatus, be arrested and the leadership handed over to the old Bolsheviks. (Kalandadze, passed the party check.)

The double-dealing of a number of Trotskyists, who were once reinstated in the party and exposed during the party inspection, is illustrated by the following data.

nym:

"They won't last long. We must seek the return of the party card and use it for self-preservation. Victory is ours, the Trotskyists." (Excluded from the party, the Trotskyite Kiziria.)

"I am not interested in the membership card. Through my membership card, I was aware of the secrets of the party and the government, but now I don't care, because. in a couple of months this power will be overthrown." (Vashekidze, the Trotskyist, was expelled from the party.)

"Everything is falsified, even the textbooks, which are full of lies and untruths, mainly on the history of the Party." (Nadarishvili passed the party check.)

"What was Kirov like, because of which so many people were shot and the former are endlessly pursued. Trotskyists. Zinoviev was not shot because he is no less than other leaders." (Tabadze passed the desk, check.)

"I hid from the party that I was a Trotskyist. We must endure, be careful, vote for their proposals. Clap your hands if you have to." (Seperte ladze, passed the party check.)

"I won't be to blame if I become a Menshevik or a fascist." (Expelled from the party, Trotskyist Sahakyan, brother of the arrested active Trotskyist.)

"All those expelled from the party will come to work for me, because. they are as unhappy as I am. This purge of the party does nothing good, but only stifles the worker communists." (Excluded from the Trotskyist party. Groups Trotskyists around him in one of the artels.)

Measures are being taken to speed up the development and operational withdrawal of actively manifesting themselves k.-r. elements excluded from the party.

No. 118374. STEPANOV

CA FSB RF. F. 3. Op. 3. D. 62. L. 129-144. Copy. Typescript.

No. 568

FROM L.G. MIRONOVA I.V. STALIN AND N.I. Ezhov

ON THE RESULTS OF OPERATIONAL MEASURES UNKVD TATARIA IN  
CONNECTION WITH THE VERIFICATION OF PARTY DOCUMENTS

February 15, 1936

96306

Owls. secret

I am sending you a copy of the memorandum of the NKVD Directorate for Tatarstan on the results of operational measures in connection with the verification of party documents.  
cops.

BEGINNING SECR. POLIT. DEPARTMENT GUGB

P.p. COMMISSIONER OF STATES. SECURITY RANK 2

G. MOLCHANOV

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TOP SECRET

BEGINNING SECRET-POLIT. DEPARTMENT OF GUGB -

COMMISSIONER OF STATE SECURITY 2nd rank comrade.  
MOLCHANOV

MEMORANDUM

ON THE RESULTS OF OPERATIONAL MEASURES IN CONNECTION  
WITH THE VERIFICATION OF PARTY DOCUMENTS

(In Tatarstan)

The verification of party documents with members and candidates of the party in the Tatar Party organization has basically been completed.

As a result, out of a total of 25,395 communists, 4,875 people, or 19.2%, were expelled from the party during the verification process.

Of the 4,875 people expelled from the party, the following are expelled:

1. For k.-r. agitation and activity. 91 hours or 1.92%

2. Spies and suspects. in espionage. 6 0.12%

3. Trotskyists-Zinovievites. 42 0.9%

4. White guards who served in white

army and gendarmerie. 252 4.2%

5. Kulaks, traders, speculators. 150 3.1%

6. Great power chauvinists

and local nationalists. 28 0.5%

7. Hidden social origin. 702 14.4%

8. For connection with class aliens

and hostile elements. 470 hours or 9.4%

9. Rogues, swindlers and a corner.

criminals. 269 5.5%

10. Deserters from the Red Army. 29 0.6%

11. For moral decay. 1029 21.1%

12. Miscellaneous. 1807 38.26%

Along with close ties with party organs, in terms of the implementation of those materials that the UTB organs had in relation to individual communists, along with checking a number of communists on special assignments of the party organization, that k.-r. The kulak-White Guard element, which was revealed in the process of checking, was immediately subjected to active agent-operational study by us. As a result, to date, we have covered 451 people expelled from the party, which is 9.2% of the total number of those expelled, in the process of the entire verification of party documents.

<...>

Of the 451 expelled, subjected to operational-investigative processing through the Transport Department of the UGB UNKVD TASSR, there are 93 people. The main contingent of those involved and being developed from this number is at the expense of those accused of destroying the railway and water

transport, for embezzlement, theft and malfeasance.

<...>

In addition, along the mountains. Kazan and regions of the Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, there are up to 45 people who evaded checking party documents and fled from their places of work.

In relation to these persons, we have taken and are taking search measures.

Persons working in party apparatuses were expelled from the party 1997 people, of which 16 people were prosecuted and put on trial, 32 people are under intelligence investigation.

#### DOCUMENTATION

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#### 1. GROUP K.-R. ACTIVITIES OF PERSONS DISCOVERED AND EXCLUDED DURING VERIFICATION OF PART DOCUMENTS

The predominant form of group k.-r. activities of a hostile element that has penetrated the party, embezzlement, embezzlement, mismanagement and malfeasance have been revealed. The facts of blocking of this element with other c.-r. cadres - White Guards, bandits and other K.-R. element.

The most characteristic opened to. - river. groups with the participation of those now expelled from the CPSU(b) are:

##### a) K.-r. nationalist groups

BOGDANOV Iskhak (former deputy director of the Komvuz), expelled from the party during the check of party documents, and his wife LUKMANOVA Asma (teacher of school No. 18), even during the check of party documents, began to group six nationalist-minded individual party members around themselves.

In the past, BOGDANOV was one of the participants in Ph.D. "Sagidullinshchyna" and during the liquidation of the case "Peasant Itgifak" had only a party penalty for this.

Recently, in connection with the exclusion of BOGDANOV from the party, the group

the people feasting around him agreed that BOGDANOV should continue to hide his double-dealing role in the party, hidden by him when checking party documents, and by joint efforts to take measures to restore him again as a member of the party.

At the same time, the group members are pursuing a line to discredit the regional party leadership. Those grouped around BOGDANOV are spreading slander that in the process of checking party documents, a line of preferential exclusion of Tatar communists from the party, a conciliatory attitude towards the actions of Russian communists, was pursued.

BOGDANOV Iskhak himself gives the following advice to others expelled from the party:

"Now we must be silent and wait for the moment. We must take all measures to restore the party.

No less characteristic is the posing of the question of his wife Asma LUKMANOVA, who was expelled from the CPSU(b):

"I teach my children exclusively Russian literacy, so that they are ahead of the Russians, so that they do not let them offend themselves."

Members of the group are actively developed by us.

#### b) Wrecking

1. On the water transport of the region of the Tatar Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, on the steamer "Pritok", the c.-r. a group headed by the party organizer of the steamer A.P. DUBOLAZOV, with the participation of b. White Guards: MIKHAILOVSKY M.T. - ship's steering wheel, member. VKP(b); SV VAKHITOVA - ship's steering wheel, member. VKP(b), and others.

DUBOLAZOV, by his own admission, being hostile to the party, although he was a member of it, organized this c.-r. group, which was engaged in a / sov. agitation discrediting the activities of the party, disrupted the production work of the ship, corrupted labor discipline, artificially created dissatisfaction with the policy of the party among the crew of the ship. As a result of this k.-r. activities of the group, the steamer had a systematic accident rate, unproductive downtime, employee turnover, etc. Ultimately, all this brought more than 70 thousand rubles of damage to the state.

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About his Ph.D. activity DUBOLAZOV showed:

"I have been a member of the CPSU (b) since 1930, at the same time the party organizer, quite consciously led a / sov. k.-r. activity and was a member-leader of Ph.D. groups."

Mikhailovsky showed:

"I, being ideologically hostile to the CPSU (b) and Soviet power, was a member of the K.-R. groups. The organizer of this group was DUBOLAZOV. I'm in k.-r. group entered voluntarily, having been processed by the latter."

Vakhitov showed:

"In k.-r. I joined the group voluntarily and quite consciously.

A. P. Dubolazov, M. T. Mikhaylovskii, and S. V. Vakhitov arrested, put on trial.

2. On the collective farm "MOPR" of Bilyarsky district, a Ph.D was organized. a group of 6 people, including 4 party members and 2 non-party members.

The organizer of this Ph.D. group was the manager of the Bilyar district committee of the CPSU (b) SAFRONOV Sergey, a member of the CPSU (b), in the past a moonshiner, a drunkard. Active members of the group were: SAFRONOV D.G. - a member of the CPSU (b), a collective farm, a cousin of the first SAFRONOV; SHIPKOV G. - candidate of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, supply manager of the collective farm; Safronov K.S. - b / p, accountant of the collective farm; Safronov A.G. - foreman of the collective farm, Ph.D. VKP(b), and BELOV V.A. - Chairman of the Village Council of the village of Mullino, Ph.D. VKP(b). In total, 11 people are put on trial in the group.

The manager of the district committee of the CPSU (b) SAFRONOV S.G., using his official position in the collective farm. "MOPR", pretended to be the "chairman" of the district committee. He took under the protection of all the persons mentioned above, intimidated the collective farmers who were trying to expose the crimes of this group, classifying such collective farmers as kulaks and sub-kulakists. The members of the group were engaged in systematic theft of collective farm property, drunkenness at the expense of the collective farm, and self-supply. Bribery was widespread in order to hide the traces of the crimes of members of this K.-r. groups. It was practiced to assign workdays to collective farmers-relatives.

The same group accepted socially alien persons into the collective farm. For a bribe and a joint statement, BELOV issued a fictitious certificate of their social origin to the kulaks Alekseevs, as a result of which the Alekseevs, on the basis of these certificates, entered work - at a defense plant in Sormovo.

Labor discipline on the collective farm was undermined, self-criticism was suppressed.

The visits of Sergei SAFRONOV from the district to the villages were considered collective farmers like this:

"Here comes the" turned-out fur coat " - now he will hit us again."

Yegor Arsentiev, Chairman of the Revolutionary Commission of the collective farm, repeatedly reported the crimes of the SAFRONOVs to regional organizations, the district prosecutor's office, and so on. All these reports were concentrated at Sergei SAFRONOV; In order to get rid of such a revolutionary commission, Sergey SAFRONOV declared the composition of the revolutionary commission kulak and obtained a decision on the re-election of the revolutionary commission. In order to finally crack down on ARSENTIEV, the participants in the c.-r. groups, by mutual agreement, brought against him a provocative accusation that ARSENTIEV and other conscientious collective farmers were preparing a terrorist attack on the former collective farm SAFRONOV. To this end, the SAFRONOVs gave a number of false testimonies and persuaded individual ordinary collective farmers to give the same testimonies.

In this, the fore-collective farm SAFRONOV himself and the perjurers agreed by him pleaded guilty.

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All participants k.-r. groups from the party are excluded. 11 people were prosecuted in the case, 6 of them were arrested. The investigation ends.

The investigation also established that the district committee of the CPSU (b) showed in this case a clearly conciliatory attitude towards the statements of the collective farmers about the outrages of the Safronovshchina. Until we started the investigation, the members of the group had not been expelled from the Party, and only the district committee, confronted by irrefutable documents, agreed to their expulsion from the Party.

<...>

c) Participation of members of the CPSU (b) in banditry

In the Kaibitsky region of the TASSR and adjacent regions of the Chuvash SSR, over the past 3 years, an armed gang of 37 people has been operating.

In addition to mass facts of cattle-stealing and other criminal offenses, the gang also committed:

a) murders for the purpose of robbery ... 6

b) armed robberies .... 10.

A member of the gang was also a member of the CPSU (b) BADAMSHIN Gilyautdin (v. Chuteevo). His position as a member of the party was widely used by the entire gang in all his criminal activities.

The role and duties of BADAMSHIN G. were as follows:

a) concealed from the party and Soviet organizations the criminal actions of the gang;

b) destroyed the statements of collective farmers about the actions of the gang and the damage caused to them;

c) used part of the property stolen by the gang, hiding the gang -  
engaged in bribery.

BADAMSHIN is expelled from the party. All members of the gang, including BADAMSHIN, were arrested and convicted.

CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 3. D. 62. L. 144-176. Copy. Typescript.

No. 569

MEMORIAL G.G. BERRIES I.V. TO STALIN ABOUT THE  
"TERRORISM" GROUP

March 2, 1936

No. 55590

In February of this year, the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR arrested a terrorist group created by a German intelligence agent - a German citizen of The Hague, who served in Moscow as a representative of the German engineering firms Wagner and Ferienschne Stahlwarne, expelled in 1935 by the GUGB of the NKVD from the USSR on suspicion of espionage.

The development of connections with The Hague revealed the work carried out by him in the preparation of terrorist acts against the leaders of the party and persons attracted by him for this purpose.

Arrested: 1. Konstantin Vasilyevich Minikh, born in 1910, born in Warsaw, comes from a family of Counts von Minikh, from hereditary nobles, the son of a colonel of the Guards. During the period of Kolchak, he studied at the Irkutsk Cadet Corps. Prior to his arrest, he was the architect of the architectural workshop of the People's Commissariat for Water Transport.

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2. Boris Vasilyevich Minikh, born in 1909, Warsaw, brother of Konstantin Minikh. He also studied at the Irkutsk Cadet Corps. From 1931 to 1934 he worked as a freelance architect in the engineering and construction department of the NKVD of the USSR, from where he was fired. Before his arrest, he was the architect of the design office of Gosgrazhdanstroy.

3. Sergeev Georgy Ilyich, born in 1895, born in Warsaw, son of a court counselor. In 1916 he graduated from the Nizhny Novgorod Noble Institute of Alexander II. In 1917, as a cadet of the Moscow Infantry School, he actively participated in the battles against the Reds. Prior to his arrest, he was an economist at the Narkomtyazhprom.

4. Dluzhnevsky Boris Lvovich, born in 1885, a native of Warsaw, a nobleman, before his arrest Art. engineer of the design department of the Moscow City Council.

5. Krysov Nikolai Lukich, born in 1887, a native of Perm, the son of the owner of a large firm "Kamensky and Meshkov" in the former Nizhny Novgorod, second lieutenant of the old army. In 1919 he was arrested by the Cheka for counter-revolutionary activities. Prior to his arrest, he was an associate professor at the Kuibyshev Institute of Civil Engineering, NKTM.

6. Kabachnik Miron Maksimovich, born in 1912, native of Bukhara. In 1932, he was expelled from the members of the Komsomol as decomposed, comes from the family of an employee, before his arrest, a cadet of the regimental school of the Moscow proletarian rifle division.

7. Anatoly Efimovich Schwalbe, born in 1909, a native of Moscow, from a family of an employee, was a driver in The Hague. At the time of his arrest, he was an instructor at the driving school of the Molotov Moscow Automobile and Road Institute.

During the search found:



1. Minikh Boris has a diagram of the Arbat, written by him with his own hand, Smolenskaya Square and the lanes adjacent to it are plotted on the diagram, and the right corner of the intersection of the Arbat and Smolenskaya Square is especially marked (if you are heading from the center to Smolenskaya Square) and the sight of the wine is indicated for shooting at a distance of 50 meters from the intersection.

2. Sergeev Georgy has counter-revolutionary notes containing slander against the leaders of the party, a large number of fascist German magazines and all personal correspondence with The Hague.

3. Minich Konstantin, Dluzhnevsky Boris and Kabachnik Miron were found to have a large number of foreign things, photographic cards and the Berlin address of The Hague.

These persons were recruited by The Hague at various times for espionage work and systematically passed on military espionage information to him for a fee. With the help of this agency and its connections, The Hague collected information about the number of aircraft factories in Moscow, the designs of bombers, reconnaissance fighters, and the flight qualities of various types of aircraft.

Spy information was given by Alexander Konstantinovich Yakobson, Evgeniy Mikhailovich Goldstein, Kovner, a former student of the architectural institute, and Nikolai Nikolayevich Maksimov.

These persons are being identified and will be arrested.

In January-February 1935, The Hague transferred three members of the spy organization to prepare terrorist acts against the so-called. Stalin, Voroshilov and Kaganovich. He involves the arrested Minikh Boris, Minikh Konstantin and Sergeev Georgy in terrorist work.

Arrested Dluzhnevsky, Krysov knew about the terrorist moods of The Hague, the brothers Minich and Sergeev Georgy, they themselves were terrorists.

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were set up, but the Hague was not involved in the preparation of terrorist acts, which also did not initiate them into its terrorist plans.

The testimonies of the brothers Minikh and Sergeev established that in March 1935 The Hague gave them a direct task to monitor government vehicles passing along the Arbat, Mozhayskoye Highway, the central district of Moscow.

Along with this, the terrorist group, on instructions from The Hague, examined house number 54/2, located at the corner of the Arbat and Smolenskaya Square. The survey was aimed at establishing the presence of through passages in the house, which ensured the possibility of the terrorists escaping from the site of the assassination attempt and penetrating from the Arbat to Smolenskaya Square and back.

The group members found that there really is such a through passage in house No. 54/2.

An inspection conducted by the GUGB NKVD confirmed the existence of this passage.

At first, the group settled on a rifle as a means of carrying out the ter-

rorist act. In this regard, a diagram of the place of the assassination was developed, which was found during a search at Minikh Boris.

Boris Minikh intended to use the apartment of his acquaintance, the secretary of the hunting section of the House of Architects Bobrusov, who lives in the indicated house No. 54/2 in apartment No. 75. The apartment, located on the third floor of the house, overlooks Smolenskaya Square.

The variant of the assassination planned by the terrorist group with a rifle from the window of Bobrusov's apartment was, at the suggestion of The Hague, rejected as not ensuring the accuracy of the hit when firing, because Bobrusov's apartment is located at a relatively far distance from the intersection.

In this regard, the terrorists refused to involve Bobrusov in a terrorist group and did not let him in on their intentions.

The Hague proposed to carry out an attempt at the intersection of the right corner of the Arbat and Smolenskaya Square with the help of a Mauser revolver, which he was supposed to give to the terrorists.

The physical executor of the terrorist act was supposed to be Minikh Boris Vasilievich.

The expulsion of The Hague in 1935 caused some confusion among the members of the terrorist group and temporarily suspended their active work in preparing a terrorist act.

The testimony of the accused Minikh Boris, Minikh Konstantin and Sergeev Georgy established that before the deportation to The Hague, the latter connected the terrorist group organized by him with an employee of the German embassy in Moscow Mergner, an agent of the Gestapo established in a number of cases by the NKVD, under whose direct supervision the group resumed preparation of a terrorist act planned for The Hague. The preparation of a terrorist act was interrupted by the arrest of members of a terrorist group.

The case is submitted for hearing to the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court under the law of December 1, 1934 No.

I would consider it necessary to sentence Boris Minikh, Konstantin Minikh and Sergeev to capital punishment.

People's Commissar of Internal Affairs

USSR

General Commissar of State Security Yagoda

APRF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 230. L. 95-97. Script. Typescript.

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LUBYANKA. January 1922 - December 1936

No. 570

DECISION OF THE POLITBURO OF THE CC AUCP(b)

"ABOUT THE MASS FROSTBITE OF  
STUDENTS OF THE MILITARY ACADEMY OF THE RKKA" (170)

March 9, 1936

No. 37, p. 82. - On the mass frostbite of students of the Military Academy  
Red Army.

1. T.t. Kork and Shchadenko to announce a severe reprimand with a warning.
2. Comrade Kit-Viitenko, chief of staff of the Academy, Comrade Feigin, head of the medical unit, and Comrade Strugin, head of the 4th sector, to be put on trial.

RGASPI. F. 17. Op. 3. D. 975. L. 20. Original. Typescript.

\* The resolution was adopted by a poll of members of the Politburo dated 11/17/36.

No. 571

DECISION OF THE POLITBURO OF THE CC AUCP(b)

"ON MEASURES PROTECTING THE USSR  
FROM THE PENETRATION OF SPY, TERRORISM AND  
SUBVERSION ELEMENTS" (171)

March 9, 1936

No. 37, p. 190 - On measures protecting the USSR from the penetration of espionage. terrorist and sabotage elements.

Make the following decision (see appendix).

APPLICATION

kp. 190 (o.p.) Project PB No. 37

ON MEASURES PROTECTING THE  
USSR FROM PENETRATION OF SPY, TERRORISM AND  
SUBVERSION ELEMENTS

Decree of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks of February 28, 1936

1. Liquidate the legitimization commission of the MOPR, which illegally appropriated to itself the rights of a state body in the matter of permitting entry and granting the right of residence in the USSR to foreign citizens, even if they were political emigrants.

Establish that permission to enter the USSR for all foreigners, including political emigrants, their registration and determination of the resettlement zone is carried out by the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs.

MOPR, like any other international public organization, has the right to file a petition with the relevant state bodies for permission to come for permanent or temporary residence in the USSR to one or another political emigrant.

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2. Permission to enter the USSR for employees of the fraternal Communist Parties, the ECCI, the Profintern and the ECCI MOPR, arriving for permanent work in the USSR, is issued in each individual case on the proposal of the ECCI secretariat with the obligatory sanction of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks.

3. Distribute the decision of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks dated 1.XII. 1935 on the closure of special crossings along the line of the checkpoint, KPZU and KPZB to all western and Middle Eastern land and sea borders and to all special crossings of the ECCI, fraternal communist parties and other organizations.

For undercover intelligence in the border regions, leave only the special crossings of the Intelligence Agency.

In order to ensure the greatest guarantee of special crossings of the Intelligence Agency against failure, oblige Comrade Uritsky, together with the NKVD (Comrade Frinovsky), to take the following measures:

- a) establish such a procedure in which no more than two people serving this crossing can know about the existing crossing;
- b) special reconnaissance department crossings should change frequently;
- c) the selection of workers for the crossings is carried out personally by the head of the Intelligence Agency Comrade Uritsky.

4. In view of the fact that a large number of political emigrants have accumulated on the territory of the USSR, some of whom are direct agents of the intelligence and police agencies of the capitalist states, to instruct the Comintern, together with the NKVD, to carry out a complete re-registration of political emigrants who arrived in USSR through the MOPR, ECCI and Profintern.

Instruct the commissions as part of t.t. Yezhov, Guy and Manuilsky, after the end of the re-registration, to consider the lists of political emigrants, so that as a result of the review, the following measures were outlined and submitted for approval by the Central Committee:

- a) a list of political emigrants was drawn up to be deported from the USSR through the NKVD, suspected of espionage, hostile and engaged in anti-Soviet corrupting work;
- b) a list of political emigrants who will be scheduled to return overseas for underground work under the auspices of the Comintern and the MOPR;
- c) a list of political emigrants who remain in the USSR due to the impossibility

send them to underground work abroad (they face the death penalty or long-term imprisonment, the sick, incapable of revolutionary underground work).

5. To recognize it as wrong that at the slightest persecution of members of the fraternal Communist Parties for revolutionary activities in the capitalist countries, the Comintern and the MOPR immediately transported all of them to the USSR.

Establish in the future such a procedure under which members of fraternal communist parties and other revolutionary organizations who are persecuted for participation in the revolutionary movement, as a rule, are sent by the ECCI and MOPR to emigrate from countries of mass terror to other countries and only in exceptional cases ( a direct threat of extradition to the police of another country, a long prison sentence or the death penalty) - a reasoned petition of the ECCI and MOPR is initiated before the NKVD to enter the USSR.

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To propose to the Executive Committee of the Comintern a categorical ban on sending to the USSR members of the Party who are suspected of being provocateurs and liaison with the police.

6. In connection with the fact that a large number of political emigrants, defectors and former secret employees of the Intelligence Agency and the NKVD, suspected of duplicity, with whom these agencies have broken contact, have settled in the border regions of the Union, to propose to the NKVD and the Intelligence Agency within a month re-registration of all these persons and suspects to be relocated inland, away from the borders.

7. Recognize as incorrect the practice established by the ECCI of organizing on the territory of the USSR a wide network of international schools for all fraternal communist parties without exception, as well as the principles of staffing these schools.

In accordance with this, oblige Comrade Manuisky within 3 months:

a) sharply reduce the composition of international schools on the territory of the USSR, and in the first place, schools organized by individual sections of the Comintern;

b) transfer part of the schools to the territory of the capitalist states, where there are all possibilities for the organization and normal operation of these schools;

c) to check the students of international schools left on the territory of the USSR in order to send all those clearly suspected of provocation and connection with the police across the cordon;

d) to prohibit henceforth the sending to schools of people suspected of being connected with the police, provocation, unstable, etc., carried out as a measure of prevention and verification of these members of fraternal communist parties in the USSR.

8. To recognize it as incorrect that individual sections of the Comintern (Latvian, Finnish, etc.) organized all kinds of subsidiary farms on the territory of the USSR, the purpose of which was to provide material support for members of sections of political emigrants who were in the USSR.

To oblige the ECCI within 3 months to liquidate all auxiliary economic organizations of sections of the Comintern located on the territory of the USSR, transferring them to the appropriate economic bodies (Narkomles, People's Commissariat of State Farms, Promkooperatsia).

The expenses for the maintenance of the sections shall be taken to the budget of the ECCI.

9. Oblige the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs to ban the embassies and consulates of the USSR abroad from issuing local and private visas for entry into the USSR.

Establish that embassies and consulates issue visas only after the permission of the center.

10. In view of the fact that many Soviet organizations (Narkomindel, Narkom for Foreign Trade, Narkomzdrav, etc.) apply for permission to stop foreign nationals in transit in Moscow and other cities of the USSR, which facilitates the espionage activities of foreign intelligence services, prohibit the NKVD from issuing permits at the request of various organizations to stop foreign transit workers in the USSR.

11. Prohibit VOKS (comrade Arosev) from inviting individuals and delegations to the USSR from abroad without the sanction of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b).

12. Instruct the commission as part of t.t. Yezhov, Manuisky and Gai to begin immediately checking and cleaning the apparatuses of international organizations on the territory of the USSR (Profintern, MOPR, etc.) from alien, espionage and anti-Soviet elements, completing the entire check within 2 months.

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13. Create a sector under the Cultural Education Department of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks for mass cultural work among political emigrants and foreign workers who are in the USSR.

APRF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 248. L. 115-118. Copy. Typescript.

\* The resolution was adopted by a poll of members of the Politburo on November 28, 1936.

\*\* The text contains a typewritten note about the distribution: "T.t. Yezhov, Yagoda, Voroshilov, Uritsky (Reconnaissance), Frinovsky, Manuisky - all; Stasova - 1, 2, 4, 5, 12; Lozovsky - 2, 4, Guy - 4, 12, Litvinov - 9, Arosev - 11, Ststsky - 13.

No. 572

DECISION OF THE POLITBURO OF THE CC AUCP(b)

ON THE SENTENCE IN THE CASE OF THE "TERRORISM" GROUP

March 9, 1936

No. 37, p. 224 - Question from Comrade Yagoda.

With regard to the members of the terrorist group created by a German intelligence agent - a German citizen of The Hague - Minikh Boris, Minikh Konstantin and Sergeev, limit themselves to 8 years in prison.

APRF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 230. L. 224. Copy. Typescript.

\* The resolution was adopted by a poll of members of the Politburo on March 5, 1936.

\*\* The text contains a typewritten note about the distribution: "Yagoda, Vyshinsky."

No. 573

NOTE A.Ya. VYSHINSKY I.V. STALIN AND V.M. MOLOTOV  
ON THE COMPLETION OF THE INVESTIGATION IN THE CASE  
OF THE LENINGRAD "FASCIST TERRORIST GROUP"

March 16, 1936

No. 99/lss

In Leningrad, the investigation completed the case of a fascist terrorist group, consisting of 12 people, including two German subjects, natives of the Soviet Union, Wilhelm and Vyacheslav GERING.

\* The group was engaged in counter-revolutionary agitation and preparation of a terrorist act against comrade. Stalin. \* In addition to Goering Wilhelm and Goering Vyacheslav, the following were directly involved in the discussion of the issue of organizing a terrorist act:

1. Bagrov Alexander Emelyanovich, born in 1911, chemist of the Hydro Azotmash laboratory.
2. Vladimir Ilyich Naumov, born in 1899, engineer, head of the Gidroazotmash research laboratory.
3. Alexander Georgievich Nikolaev, born in 1898, senior designer at the construction of an electric motor plant, former member of the White Army, one of the most active members of the group.
4. Mikhail Ludvigovich Savich, born in 1872, teacher of literature.
5. Ivanova Maria Georgievna, dependent on her husband, sister of Nikolaeva A.G. The case is submitted by me for hearing to the Military Tribunal of the LVO.

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I consider it necessary to Bagrov, Naumov and Alexander Georgievich Nikolaev, as the main leaders of the group, to apply capital punishment - execution. For the rest of the accused, different terms

deprivation of liberty.

I ask for your instructions.

A. Vyshinsky

APRF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 230. L. 100, 101. Original. Typescript.

\*  
In the document on the first page there is a resolution: "For. I. Stalin.

No. 574

NOTES A.Ya. VYSHINSKY AND G.G. BERRIES I.V. STALIN AND V.M.  
MOLOTOV ON THE WORK OF THE SPECIAL MEETING, SENT  
TO THE MEMBERS AND CANDIDATES TO MEMBERS  
OF THE POLITBURO FOR INFORMATION

March 31, 1936

MOST SECRET P2804

TO MEMBERS AND CANDIDATES OF THE POLITBURO: vol. Andreev, Voroshilov,  
Zhdanov, Kaganovich, Kalinin, Kosior St., Mikoyan, Molotov, Ordzhonikidze, Petrovsky, Postyshev,  
Rudzutak, Stalin, Chubar, Eikhe.

Tov. Ezhov  
Tov. Litvinov

By order of Comrade Stalin, I am sending you for your perusal the notes of Comrade Vyshinsky dated  
5.II.36, Comrade Yagoda dated 11.2.36, and Comrade Vyshinsky dated November 16, 36 on the work of the Special  
Conference at NKVD.

Appendix: copy. No. on 16 sheets.

- - HEAD. OS Central Committee

Owls. secret  
Personally

Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks - comrade. STALIN I.V.

SNK of the USSR - comrade. MOLOTOV V.M.

The practice of the one and a half year work of the Special Conference under the People's  
Commissariat of Internal Affairs of the USSR showed that the vast majority of cases passing through the  
Special Conference can be divided into 3 categories: 1) cases of counter-revolutionary agitation, anti-Soviet  
gossip, conversations, etc.; 2) cases related to the statements of terrorist intentions, assumptions, and in some  
cases - related to the initial actions to prepare terrorist acts, and, finally, 3) cases of the so-called socially  
harmful and socially dangerous elements (recidivists, persons associated with a criminal environment, leading a  
parasitic lifestyle, etc.).

Since all cases in the Special Conference are considered in absentia, without summoning the accused and  
witnesses, the consideration of cases in the first two categories in particular and the adoption of decisions on  
them by the Special Conference is significant.



significant difficulties and is associated with the danger of making mistakes.

This danger is aggravated by the fact that in a number of cases these cases are carried out without witnesses at all and are based on intelligence data, and in a number of cases there is only one witness whose testimony

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often disagree with the testimony of the accused, who categorically deny their guilt.

Meanwhile, it is precisely in these cases that a particularly thorough and comprehensive verification of the data of the preliminary investigation is necessary.

This circumstance dictates, in my opinion, the raising of the question of the need to limit as much as possible the consideration by the Special Conference of cases of counter-revolutionary agitation, counter-revolutionary terrorist statements, etc., with the concentration of priority consideration of such cases in courts where mandatory personal interrogation of the accused and verification of the testimony of witnesses, up to and including face-to-face confrontations.

The second question is this. The prosecutor's office was granted the right, when protesting court sentences, to release wrongly convicted persons from custody (Article 440 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the RSFSR and the corresponding articles of the Code of Criminal Procedure of other Union republics); in relation to those convicted by the Special Conference of the NKVD, the Prosecutor's Office does not have such a right.

In the same way, the Prosecutor's Office has no right to take decisions on the release from custody of persons under investigation in cases investigated by the NKVD. In cases where the Prosecutor's Office considers it necessary, it can make appropriate proposals to the NKVD organs, but these proposals are not binding on the NKVD organs.

I believe that the Prosecutor's Office should be given the right to release from custody both when challenging the decisions of the Special Conference and during the preliminary investigation.

At the same time, I consider it necessary to draw your attention to the fact that over the past three years the number of prisoners in forced labor camps, colonies and prisons has greatly increased, reaching 1,252,501 people in October 1, 1935. In particular, if on 1/1-1932 there were 268,730 people in the NKVD corrective labor camps, then on 1/X-1935 there were already 816,800 people, and on 20/X-1935 - 851 142 people

The information I have given on the number of prisoners does not include persons held in the internal prisons of the State Security Directorate of the NKVD of the USSR, as well as those held in pre-trial detention cells at police departments; the daily contingent of those held in police pre-trial detention cells is, on average, 23,000 people. across the USSR.

Such an increase in prisoners dictates the need to take a number of measures that oblige the investigative bodies and the bodies of the Prosecutor's Office to more carefully check the materials at their disposal and more reasonably bring citizens to justice and refer cases to the courts and the Special Conference. At the same time, it is necessary to strengthen control from above

standing bodies of the Prosecutor's Office and the court for the quality of the investigation and the validity of bringing to responsibility.

For these purposes, in my opinion, it is necessary to take a number of measures, both through the judicial and administrative lines, such as:

a) in the judiciary - to strengthen the role of assignment sessions of the courts, restructuring their work in such a way that the issue of approving indictments and bringing to trial is resolved with all the necessary guarantees of the most thorough verification of investigative materials (I have included specific proposals on this issue to the draft Code of Criminal Procedure of the USSR, which is currently being considered by Comrade Akulov's Commission);

b) in the administrative line - to transfer, as a rule, for consideration by the courts cases of counter-revolutionary agitation, all kinds of anti-Soviet

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gossip, statements, etc., currently being considered by the Special Conference of the NKVD;

c) provide the Prosecutor's Office with the right to release from custody those under investigation who are registered with the NKVD in cases where the Prosecutor's Office establishes that there are no grounds for further preservation of arrest as a preventive measure, and also grant the right to the Prosecutor's Office to release from custody those convicted by the Special Meeting at the NKVD in cases of protests against the decisions of the Special Meeting.

The adoption of these proposals, in my opinion, will improve the work of the NKVD and the Prosecutor's Office in bringing citizens to justice in administrative and judicial proceedings.

I ask for your instructions.

A. VYSHINSKY

February 5, 1936

No. 49/lss

Top secret

SECRETARY OF THE CC AUCP(b) - comrade.  
STALIN CHAIRMAN] SNK UNION SSR - comrade. MOLOTOV

Regarding the note Comrade. VYSHINSKY from 5 / N-s / g. I inform you:

1. Tov. VYSHINSKY raises the question "of the need to limit as much as possible the consideration by the Special Conference of cases of counter-revolutionary agitation, counter-revolutionary terrorist statements, etc. focusing primarily on the consideration of such cases in the courts.

If we look at the figures brought to justice by the GUGB authorities in 1935, it becomes obvious that the bulk of the cases investigated by the GUGB authorities are sent to the judicial authorities.

So, in total, in the Union for 1935, the bodies of the GUGB brought 293,681 people to responsibility. , (of which 193,083 people were arrested).

Of the total number of attracted:

- cases were transferred to the Prosecutor's Office and courts for 228352 people.

- passed according to the decisions of the Special Conference of Affairs only for 33823 people.

It is perfectly clear that, in proposing to focus on the priority consideration of cases in the courts, Comrade. VYSHINSKY knocks on the open door, since the vast majority of cases, as can be seen from the figures, are sent to the courts.

The numbers of cases that have passed through the Special Conference are made up of the convictions

data:

1) K.r. Trotskyists-Zinovievites. - 3.262 people.

2) For k.r. propaganda and slander

mainly in connection with the murder of comrade. KIROVA - 9.993 people.

3) For terrorist intent and for c.r. slander

on the leaders of the party and government. - 3.376 people.

4) "former" people seized from Leningrad - 5.130 people.

5) For belonging to anti-Soviet political parties,

groups, etc. - 3.623 people.

6) Currency traders, adventurers, etc. - 7.728 people.

In addition, in addition to the affairs of the GUGB, according to the decisions of the troikas of local governments

The NKVD and the troika of the Main Police Department passed with the approval of the Special Conference on criminal cases (in order to clean up cities) - thieves, swindlers, hooligans, recidivist criminals - 122,796 people.

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As can be seen from the above data, the cases of the GUGB on k.r. agitation, k.r. slander and terrorist statements that passed through the Special Conference, on which the main emphasis is made by comrade. VYSHINSKY, only 12-15,000 people fall, which is a very small part of all those brought to justice by the organs of the GUGB.

The rest of the cases fall into such categories ("former people" expelled from Leningrad, Trotskyists and members of other anti-Soviet parties; money changers and others), the consideration of which in an administrative order can hardly raise any doubts.

Thus, it is quite clear that the Special Conference, neither by the number nor by the specific gravity of the cases considered by it, can in any way influence the punitive policy, which, obviously, is what Comrade. VYSHINSKY.

As regards the cases I have mentioned of counter-revolutionary agitation, slander, and so on. on 15,000 people, it would be completely wrong to consider cases of this nature even in closed sessions of the court, since the court cannot be turned into a platform for spreading counter-revolutionary slander against the policy of the party, the leaders of the party and the government, which, by the way, we would very much like Trotskyists.

The need for "primary consideration of such cases" in the courts of Comrade. VYSHINSKY motivated by the low quality of the investigation and the lack of evidence of the accusations (lack of witnesses, etc.), and most importantly, by the very procedure for considering cases at the Special Conference, in which making decisions "presents significant difficulties and is associated with the danger of making mistakes."

This way of putting the question is fundamentally wrong.

After all, when a case first arises, and even in the course of an investigation, we do not prejudge the question of sending it to court or to a Special Conference.

Therefore, the situation is completely excluded that the investigation is of different quality: one for cases referred to the court, and the other for cases considered by the Special Conference.

The investigation of each case is conducted in compliance with procedural rules. During the investigation, the prosecutor exercises full supervision over all stages of the case, from arrest to the end of the investigation.

Therefore, if the prosecutor finds that the case is insufficiently or poorly investigated, he gives appropriate instructions in the course of the investigation, which  
are performed.

Only at the end of the investigation, we put before the Prosecutor's Office the question of sending the case to court or a Special Conference, and the Prosecutor's Office gives its  
written opinion.

Meanwhile Comrade. VYSHINSKY, in his note, tries to present the case in such a way that the investigation into the cases considered by the Special Conference is conducted in some special order.

If this were the case, then how to explain that comrade. VYSHINSKY during a year and a half of work (not a short period) never challenged

not a single decision of the Special Conference?

All this is all the more incomprehensible, since the Procurator's Office not only takes a direct part in making decisions on cases, but also that the decisions of the Special Conference are not carried out without the consent of the Prosecutor of the Union.

Tov. VYSHINSKY, putting forward clearly unsubstantiated propositions against the procedure for considering cases by the Special Conference, counterposes this to the procedure for considering cases in courts.

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But after all, the Special Council was created for this category of cases, the consideration of which should be carried out in an administrative manner outside the usual judicial procedure.

In his statement of the question, comrade VYSHINSKY essentially casts doubt on the expediency of the very existence of the Special Conference, which is completely wrong.

The practice of the one and a half year work of the Special Conference shows that this body has fully justified itself, and the cases that have passed through it fully correspond to the idea of organizing the Special Conference.

The figures given in this note show that the NKVD is steadily carrying out the decision of the party and the government to refer the largest number of cases to the judicial authorities.

This is also evidenced by the fact that part of the cases (for 711 people), which, with the preliminary consent of the Prosecutor's Office, were transferred to the Special Conference, the latter nonetheless sent to the judicial authorities.

I. Tov. VYSHINSKY in his note raises the question that the Prosecutor's Office has no right to release those under investigation by the GUGB and those convicted by the Special Conference. This point is completely incomprehensible.

As I have already pointed out, from arrest to the end of the investigation, each person under investigation is under the supervision of the Prosecutor's Office.

If the prosecutor does not consider it possible to keep the arrested person in custody, he can make an offer for his release.

It should be noted that so far, in most cases, we ourselves have released the arrested, whose non-participation in the case was established in the course of the investigation.

As for those convicted by the Special Conference, here comrade. VYSHINSKY forgets that the role of the prosecutor in making decisions on cases is different from that in the courts.

The prosecutor is not a party, as in a court, but participates in the decision on all cases considered by the Special Conference.

Who prevents the Prosecutor's Office from making its own corrections or challenging them when making decisions by the Special Conference?

Apparently, the proposals of comrade. VYSHINSKY about granting the Prosecutor's Office the right to release is either a misunderstanding, or he is seeking the right to release those under investigation by the GUGB and those convicted by the Special Conference without the knowledge and consent of the NKVD.

This requirement is incomprehensible, because until now the Prosecutor's Office has not made any claims about the existing order; all the more so because there is not a single case when the demand of the Prosecutor's Office to release the person under investigation or to put the old decision of the former OGLU or the Special Meeting for review was not fulfilled.

III. Tov. VYSHINSKY out of the total number of prisoners on 1/1-1935 - 1,252,501 people. draws a conclusion about the greatly increased number of prisoners in camps, colonies and prisons.

This figure is given correctly and, by the way, is our figure. But, without deciphering, due to which organs the growth of prisoners occurs, comrade. VYSHYNSKY did not indicate the most important thing in this paragraph, that out of the total number of 1,251,501 prisoners, the number of those convicted over a number of years of the former OGPU and the Special Conference of the NKVD is only 291,761 people. These are the most dangerous political criminals, as well as saboteurs, spies and bandits. All the rest are serving their sentences according to the sentences of the courts.

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Without comparing this figure with previous years and without differentiating it (by whom the prisoners were convicted), Comrade. VYSHINSKY, as proof of the growth of prisoners in the camps and prisons of the NKVD, cites the following data on camps: on 1/1-1932 - 268,730 people, on 1/X-1935 - 816,800 people, on 20/X-1932 - 1935 - 851.142 people

Meanwhile, in 1932, only those convicted by the bodies of the former OGPU were kept in the camps, in the following years, able-bodied contingents of those convicted by the bodies of the NKJ were transferred to the camps, and this, of course, gave a significant increase. That this is so can be seen from the following data:

- as of January 1, 1934, there were 215,503 prisoners convicted by the NKVD, or 42.2% of all prisoners, and the NKJU 294,804, or 57.8%;

- on January 1, 1935, the NKVD - 299.437, or 41.3%, and the NKJ - 426.046, or 58.7%;

- as of October 1, 1935, the NKVD - 291.761 or 35.7%, and the NKJ - 525.039 or 64.3% of all convicts.

Of all the figures given, it is clear at whose expense the growth of prisoners is going. Obviously, for greater persuasiveness of the conclusion about the growth of prisoners Comrade. VYSHINSKY, in a rather vague manner, referred to the inner prisons

we are the bodies of the GUGB, without giving any figures, as if it does not have access there and the internal prisons are closed to the supervision of the Prosecutor's Office.

In total, for 1/X-1935, 24,275 people were registered with the organs of the GUGB in the Union. arrested. If we subtract 19,952 people held in general remand prisons, then only 4,323 people. held in internal prisons.

It is clear that prisons are replenished mainly at the expense of the judiciary.

In essence, the entire note Comrade. VYSHINSKY, it must be said that the matter is not in the Special Conference, but in the judiciary and the Prosecutor's Office. And therefore, the main issue of the work of the Prosecutor's Office today is to strengthen supervision over the work of the judicial apparatus and its punitive practice, as we indicated in a note to the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks No. 56257 dated July 14-35.

Suffice it to point out that in 1/10-1935 there were 50,992 people in prisons and colonies who were waiting for cassation decisions for months.

The number of cases under investigation that have not been considered by the courts is growing from month to month. So, for example, in cases transferred only from the NKVD bodies, the Prosecutor's Office and the courts were under investigation: on 1/1-1935 - 62,149 people.

on 1/IV-1935 -	"	68.885	"
on 1/VIII-1935 -	"	79.860	"
on 1/X-1935 -	"	84.190	"
on 1D-1936 -	"	92.741	"

From these figures it is quite clear that the work of the subs is unsatisfactory. Meanwhile, this fundamental question - how to improve the work of the courts - does not find an answer in the note of Comrade. VYSHINSKY.

It can be stated with confidence that the main task of the Prosecutor's Office is to streamline the work of the courts, and not the Special Conference, which, being limited in its rights, does not play the role that comrade gives it. VYSHINSKY.

PEOPLE'S COMMISSAR OF  
INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE UNION OF THE SSR YAGODA

February 11, 1936

No. 55421

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LUBYANKA. January 1922 - December 1936

Owls. secret

Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks - comrade. STALIN I.V.

SNK UNION SSR - comrade. MOLOTOV V.M.

In connection with Comrade Yagoda's note dated February 11 of this year. I consider it necessary to state the following:

1. Tov. Yagoda does not deny the growth of prisoners in camps, colonies and prisons.

As I already reported in a note dated February 4 of this year, as of October 1, 1935, 1,251,501 people were kept in prisons, camps and colonies. against 519,501 people. on January 1, 1932, i.e. there is an increase in the number of prisoners by 210.9%. This fact in itself deserves special attention, regardless of to whom this growth should be attributed.

However, Comrade Yagoda tries to prove that this growth must be attributed solely to the unsatisfactory work of the courts and cites data characterizing the number of cases passing through the courts and through the Special Conference, emphasizing the insignificant number of cases that have passed through the Special Conference.

But Comrade Yagoda completely loses sight of the fact that the number of cases in the courts under all conditions is in direct proportion to the number of cases initiated by the investigating authorities and, in particular, by the NKVD. This circumstance is all the more important because the vast majority of investigative cases (90-95%) fall on the bodies of the NKVD (State Security Administration and the Police), and only 5-10% of cases are initiated and investigated by the bodies of the Prosecutor's Office.

In fact, according to the data of the Main Directorate of the Workers' and Peasants' Militia, in 1935 throughout the Union of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Militia initiated 2,401,412 criminal cases and 2,430,585 people were prosecuted; Of these, 589,519 people were arrested by the Police.

It should be emphasized that in 1935 the Militia itself terminated 431,276 cases. Approximately the same number of cases were subsequently terminated by the Prosecutor's Office and the courts.

Thus, according to one Militia for 1935, we have more than 800,000 people unjustly brought to criminal responsibility; Comrade Yagoda did not even consider it necessary to dwell on these most important questions.

2. Tov. Yagoda objects to my proposal to narrow down the consideration of cases in the administrative order in the Special Conference and to concentrate them mainly in the courts, motivating his objection by an insignificant number of cases that have passed through the Special Conference (33,823 people).

It should be noted that Comrade Yagoda artificially divides the number of those convicted by the Special Conference into two categories: those convicted on cases of the UGB (33,000) and those convicted by the troikas of the NKVD and the Main Police Department (122,000), in the future, operating only on those cases that passed through the UGB.

To characterize the role of the Special Conference as an administrative court, it is necessary to take into account the entire number of persons convicted in this order, i.e. not 33,823 people, but more than 150,000 people.

Keeping in mind, however, that the condemnation by the Special Conference usually entails



is a series of repressions and in relation to family members who are dependent on repressed persons (eviction from sensitive areas, deprivation of passports, etc.), then the specific weight of the Special Conference will undoubtedly be more significant than Comrade Yagoda is trying to portray .

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How incorrectly the number of persons condemned by the Special Conference is understated can be seen from the column cited by Comrade Yagoda regarding the "former people" seized from Leningrad. Tov. Yagoda determines this number at 5130 people, while Comrade Yagoda does not take into account the family members and dependents of these "former" people, who were also deported from Leningrad along with the heads of families. In reality, the number of persons expelled from Leningrad will turn out to be 2-3 times higher than Comrade Yagoda's figure. (So, according to the report of the Leningrad Regional Prosecutor Comrade Palgov, on March 27, 1935, 11,072 "former people" were seized from Leningrad, of which 4,833 were heads of families and 6,239 people were family members).

3. Tov. Yagoda, in his note, emphasizes that only 35.7% of the prisoners in the camps are registered with the NKVD. This is right. Nevertheless, this percentage cannot but be recognized as quite high, especially if one bears in mind that the competence of the NKVD, in comparison with the competence and volume of work of the courts, is limited to a narrow circle of cases.

The decrease in the number of those convicted by the NKVD from 42.2% in 1934 to 35.7% on October 1, 1935 is completely natural and is caused by the transfer to the courts of cases that were previously under the jurisdiction of the former Judicial Collegium of the OGPU (law of July 10 1934).

4. Absolutely wrong is Comrade Yagoda's assertion that during the eighteen months of the work of the Special Conference I have not once challenged the decisions of the Special Conference. During this time, the Prosecutor's Office of the Union brought 1344 protests to the Special Conference, both against the decisions of b. The Collegium of the OGPU, [sic] and the Special Meeting itself (for the SPO - 369 protests, for the ECO - 644 protests, for the Main Transport Prosecutor's Office - 115 protests and 216 - in connection with the cleansing of Leningrad from socially alien elements).

If Comrade Yagoda is referring to the absence of protests from the Union Prosecutor's Office to the Presidium of the USSR Central Executive Committee, then this is also wrong, since the Union Prosecutor's Office submitted a number of protests to the Presidium of the USSR Central Executive Committee, most of which, at the request of the NKVD, were withdrawn and again transferred to the Special Council where these protests were fully satisfied (the cases of Miller, Insurance, Katel, and others). We have to recall the protest of the Prosecutor's Office of the Union to the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR in the case of Shirman, considered on February 7 of this year, i.e. a few days before Comrade Yagoda announced in his note that I had not brought a single protest against the decisions of the Special Conference.

5. It is just as incomprehensible how Comrade Yagoda can assert that the transfer of part of the cases under the jurisdiction of the Special Conference to the consideration of the courts would contribute to the transformation of the courts into "a tribune for spreading counter-revolutionary slander against the policy of the Party, which, by the way, they really wanted would be Trotskyists.

Comrade Yagoda himself is well aware that the most serious counter-revolutionary cases, including counter-revolutionary agitation, slander, etc., according to the decision of July 10, 1934, are transferred, as a rule, to the courts (Special Boards) who consider these cases behind closed doors.

If this current procedure for considering the most serious counter-revolutionary cases threatening capital punishment or imprisonment for more than 5 years, including about Trotskyists, did not turn our courts into a platform for spreading counter-revolutionary slander, but turn our courts he could not have taken a tribune of this kind, because these are our courts, it is clear that this monstrous assertion by Comrade Yagoda is completely groundless and dictated by no means business considerations.

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6. Tov. Yagoda believes that the questions I posed in the note of February 4 were prompted by my desire to abolish the Special Conference. This is reading in the hearts.

In my note, the question was not at all about the abolition of the Special Conference of the NKVD, but about limiting the competence of the Special Conference as an administrative court that considers cases in absentia, without witnesses, and in a number of cases only on the basis of intelligence data or on the basis of testimony only one witness.

7. Comrade Yagoda's remark that the main content of the work of the Prosecutor's Office is the supervision of the judiciary and their punitive practice is completely wrong. The duties of the Prosecutor's Office, along with supervision of the courts, include, as one of its most important functions, supervision of the organs of the NKVD.

As for the work of the courts, I reported the unsatisfactory nature of this work to the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR in a special letter dated June 28, 1935. The USSR Prosecutor's Office also reported Comrade. Molotov about the shortcomings of the cassation practice of the courts, and at the suggestion of comrade. Molotov, this issue was discussed in the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR.

Issues of judicial supervision constitute one of the most important areas of work of the Union Prosecutor's Office. However, this cannot in any way justify the weakening of the supervision of the Prosecutor's Office over administrative bodies, in particular over the work of the Special Conference, which plays a role in our punitive policy, undoubtedly, much more than Comrade Yagoda tries to imagine.

8. Tov. Yagoda, obviously, does not dispute my proposal to grant the Prosecutor's Office of the Union the right to change the measure of restraint in cases pending in the proceedings of the NKVD. Tov. Yagoda only asserts that the Prosecutor's Office actually uses such a right at the present time. This is not true. At the present time, the Prosecutor's Office does not use such a right either legally or in fact. One could name a number of cases when the demands of even the Prosecutor of the Union for the release from custody of certain persons of the NKVD of the USSR are not fulfilled.

9. Comrade Yagoda's remark that the main task of the Prosecutor's Office at present should be to improve the work of the courts cannot be understood otherwise than as an attempt to eliminate or weaken the supervision of the Prosecutor's Office over cases handled by the NKVD organs, and is in direct

contradictions with the directives of the party and the government, and in particular with such important resolutions as the resolution of May 8, 1933, July 10, 1934 and July 17, 1935.

A. VYSHINSKY

February 16, 1936

No. 60/Is

APRF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 6. L. 3-21. Script. Typescript.

\*

On the first page of Vyshinsky's note there is a handwritten note: "It seems that Comrade Vyshinsky is right. We need to decide the issue at the meeting. I. Stalin.

\*\*

On the first page of Yagoda's note there is a handwritten note: "To me + a copy of the NKVD, Comrade Vyshinsky. Molotov.

DOCUMENTATION

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No. 575

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION G.E. Prokofieva V.M. MOLOTOV  
ABOUT THE GERMAN SUBJECT (172)

April 10, 1936

No. 55984

In mid-February 1936, Friedrich Ernst, born in 1910, a doctor by profession, arrived in the USSR from Paris with his wife.

Friedrich Ernst entered the USSR\*, having a German national passport No. 1933/27268 dated August 28, 1934, on a visa issued by the Consul General of the USSR in Paris (visa No. 53/087832).

\*According to the documentary materials we have, it is known that Friedrich Ernst belongs to the Hitlerite fascist terrorist organization "Schwarze Feder" or "Schwarze Fehme" ("Black Feathers"), and, according to the assumption of the special commissariat in Menton, "Friedrich's journey undertaken in order to fulfill any mission entrusted to him.

The terrorist organization "Black Feathers", which includes Friedrich Ernst, consists of 150 Germans fighting by various means, up to terror, against the opponents of the Nazi regime\*.

Friedrich Ernst arrived in the USSR at the invitation of the Jewish-American organization "Agro-Joint" and after a short stay in Moscow at the dacha - hostel "Agro-Joint" was sent by the latter to Ukraine to the representative of "Agro-Joint" in Dnepropetrovsk, Mr. Hanis .

Friedrich Ernst left Dnepropetrovsk on March 23 this year. to the Melitopol region, where he was assigned to work.

At the same time, enclosing documentary material - "Regarding Friedrich Ernst, a German citizen, according to information - a terrorist", I ask for your sanction for the arrest of Friedrich Ernst and his wife \*.

Deputy People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR  
Commissar of State Security 1st rank PROKOFIEV

APRF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 230. L. 104, 105. Original. Typescript.

\* On the first sheet there is a handwritten note: "T. Stalin. In my opinion, it is possible not to rage. Molotov", as well as the resolution: "You can arrest. Stalin."

\*—\* Underlined by hand in pencil.

No. 576

MESSAGE A.Ya. VYSHINSKY

I.V. STALIN AND V.M. MOLOTOV ON THE INVESTIGATION OF THE CASE  
ROMAN CATHOLIC AND UNIATE GROUPS

clergy

April 15, 1936

No. 147/Is  
Secret

The bodies of the NKVD and the Prosecutor's Office in Kiev have completed an investigation and are submitting to court the case of a counter-revolutionary group of Roman Catholic and Uniate clergy (19 people in total), which carried out counter-revolutionary work among the Polish and Ukrainian Catholic population on the Right Bank of Ukraine.

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The counter-revolutionary activities of the persons involved in the case were as follows:

1. Grouping class-hostile and anti-Soviet elements around themselves, the members of the group organized counter-revolutionary fascist cadres, spreading provocative rumors with their help about the inevitability of war with some capitalist states and the fall of Soviet power.

2. They carried out counter-revolutionary agitation aimed at undermining collective farm construction, the collapse and discrediting of the collective farm system.

3. Conducted counter-revolutionary work among the Polish youth and schoolchildren, as well as nationalist propaganda among the Ukrainian population under the pretext of involving it in the "unia".

4. Members of the counter-revolutionary group organized illegal crossings of the state border by agents of foreign intelligence services and provided them with asylum.

5. They collected money for an illegal fund and through this fund systematically provided material assistance to those repressed by the Soviet authorities for counter-revolutionary activities.

The main group of the accused in the person of priests SHENFELD, BRAVER, VELIK, KLEMCHINSKY, YANKOVSKY, SCHEPANYUK and MARCHLE VICHA was headed by the prelate of the Zhytomyr Roman Catholic diocese YAKHNEVICH.

Informing the above, for my part, I consider it expedient to consider the present case in a closed session of the Special Collegium of the Supreme Court of the Ukrainian SSR, without the participation of the parties, and as a measure of punishment against all the accused, apply various terms of imprisonment.

A. Vyshinsky

APRF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 248. L. 134, 135. Original. Typescript.

\* On the first page there is Stalin's resolution: "It would be better to send them to the camp for years 5".

No. 577

#### DECISION OF THE CC AUCP(b) ON PUNISHMENT FOR MEMBERS OF THE "TERRORIST" GROUP IN LENINGRAD

April 20, 1936

Top secret

No. 38, item 79 - Question from Comrade Vyshinsky.

With regard to the members of the Leningrad fascist terrorist group Bagrov, Naumov and Alexander Georgievich Nikolaev, as the main leaders of the group, to apply capital punishment - execution.

The rest of the defendants were sentenced to different terms of imprisonment.

APRF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 230. L.99. Copy Typescript.

\* The resolution was adopted by a poll of members of the Politburo dated 17.JP.36.

\*\* The text contains a typewritten note about the distribution: "T.t. Vyshinsky, Yagoda.

DOCUMENTATION

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No. 578

DECISION OF THE POLITBURO OF THE CC AUCP(b)

BY TELEGRAM ETC. DERIBAS

April 20, 1936

No. 38, p. 302 - Telegram from Comrade Deribas.

Offer Comrade Deribas to liquidate "Millionka" in small portions under this or that sauce within 4-5 months, i.e. by the autumn of this year. (173)

\*

The resolution was adopted by a poll of members of the Politburo on 17.IV.36.

\*\*

The text contains a typewritten note about the distribution: "T.t. Voroshilov, Gamarnik, Yagod, Deribas.

No. 579

MEMORIAL OF G.G.YAGODY I.V. TO STALIN ON  
ARRESTS IN THE CASE OF THE  
TROTSKIST ORGANIZATION

April 29, 1936

No. 56152

Top secret

In the case of the counter-revolutionary Trotskyist organization on the night of April 27-28 of this year. arrested

GOLTSMAN Eduard Solomonovich (born in 1882, a native of the city of Kraskovitsy, formerly the Warsaw province (Poland), a member of the CPSU (b) since 1903, in 1928 he signed the statement "83", for which the MC of the CPSU (b) A reprimand was issued, a former employee of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade. Before his arrest, he worked as the manager of a theatrical costume rental warehouse at the Gostekostyum factory, named in the testimony of A. N. Safonova, a member of the political center of the Trotskyist organization. as a member of the c.-r. organizations.

A search at E.S. GOLTSMAN'S discovered and seized:

\*1. 13 copies of the Trotskyist "Bulletins of the Opposition" Nos. 15-16 and 17-18 for 1930, Nos. 19, 20, 21-22, 23, 24, 25-26 for 1931, Nos. 27, 28, 29, 30 for 1932\*

The "ballots" were found in the suitcase embedded in the upper part of the side wall, upholstered with velvet on top and fastened with metal

screw strips.

2. Counter-revolutionary White Guard literature: Veselovsky "On the Way to Thermidorm" in 2 copies and "The Fate of Russia" by Dmitrievsky.

3. Personal diary of GOLTSMAN E.S. with records of his participation in Trotskyist work in 1927-28.

\*4. Moscow addresses and phone numbers of active participants in the Trotskyist organization liquidated by us were found in the notebooks: I.N. (address of SMIRNOV's mother), STUKOV, GAVEN, MESHKOVSKY, OZOL and others\*.

HOLTSMAN is interrogated.

PEOPLE'S COMMISSAR OF  
THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE UNION OF THE SSR, YAGODA

APRF. F. 3. Op. 24. D. 223. L. 1, 2. Original. Typescript.

\*—\* Crossed out in the margins with a single line.

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No. 580

MEMORIAL G.E. PROKOFIEVA I.V. STALIN IN THE CASE OF  
ENGINEER G.I. IVANOV

May 17, 1936

No. 56331

Sov. secret

\* The GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR became aware that Georgy Ivanovich IVANOV, an engineer in the operational department of the Gosgeosemka trust of the Main Directorate of Geosurvey and Cartography of the NKVD of the USSR, a member of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since 1928, is looking for opportunities to resend counter-revolutionary slanderous documents about the situation abroad in the country and important materials on the state of the military aviation of the Union.

IVANOV was arrested on the night of February 28th.

A search of his apartment found and confiscated the following documents:

1. Technical description of aircraft TB-1 and TB-3.

2. A summary plan for the work of aircraft factories\* Nos. 1, 22, 84, 21, 31, 43, 45, 35, 23, 47, 38, 115, 125, 124 and 82 for 1936 compiled by IVANOV in manuscript.

The plan \* indicates the number of aircraft produced, their types and designs, the number of workers and engineering and technical personnel \*, the characteristics of individual managers and engineering and technical workers of these plants are given.

3. \* Work plan compiled by IVANOV for aircraft repair plants Nos. 83, 86, 87 and 89 for 1936 \*. The locations, production capacity and the program of aircraft repairs for these plants are indicated.

4. \*Specially selected by IVANOV flight performance data for 14 types of aircraft\*, both civil and military, on 14 pages in total.

5. \*Air map of the Sverdlovsk-Omsk route, indicating airfields and landing sites\*.

6. \*Route-flight map of Omsk-Novosibirsk\*, indicating airfields and landing sites. On this map, IVANOV personally shows data on the Omsk air base (the number of aircraft, their types and repair bases).

7. \*Route-flight map of the Moscow-Sverdlovsk route\*, indicating airfields and landing sites.

8. \*Two blue notebooks in which IVANOV slanderously sets out the situation in the Union and the Party\*.

9. A 2-page summary written by Ivanov in 1936, outlining the main ideas of the counter-revolutionary libel he was preparing to spread to the USSR and the party.

\*Under the pressure of the evidence found, IVANOV testified that he had entered the party fraudulently, hiding his kulak origin, and was preparing to enter into contact with foreign intelligence\*.

To this end, he was engaged in collecting information on aviation, constituting a state secret, and also compiled a summary containing counter-revolutionary slanderous fabrications about the situation in the Union and the party.

\*IVANOV testified that this counter-revolutionary document was written by him on the direct instructions of Solomon Lvovich, expelled from the party as a Trotskyist, the former head of the Scientific Research Institute of Aircraft Engineering of the Civil Air Fleet - GONIKMAN\* (order issued

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about his arrest), who confessed to IVANOV that he was a hidden Trotskyist.

Subsequently, IVANOV, according to him, lost contact with GONIKMAN, who suddenly left Moscow without leaving his address to IVANOV.

At the end of the book, IVANOV decides to enter into contact with foreign intelligence to sell the book to her and distribute it abroad for the purpose of anti-Soviet propaganda.

Along with this, he begins to collect information on aviation \*. IVANOV testified that he collected information on aviation through his acquaintances - works



nikov aviation, who showed gullibility in relations with IVANOV.

These persons are subject to criminal liability for disclosure of classified material.

After checking the materials on aviation taken from IVANOV during his arrest, it was established that these materials are top secret\*. At the same time, some of these materials do not correspond to reality in relation to determining the size of the aircraft production program, aircraft designs accepted for production at a particular enterprise.

The investigation is aimed at identifying the participants in Ivanov's counter-revolutionary activities.

ZAM. People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR PROKOFIEV

APRF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 248. L. 137-140. Script. Typescript.

\* On the first sheet there is Stalin's resolution: "To T. Prokofiev. You need to find out: 1) Who exactly gave Ivanov information about aviation? 2) To whom exactly did he pass this information on (Japanese, Poles, Finns or others)? 3) When he joined the party, which organization accepted him into the party and who recommended him? 4) Where is Gonikman found, who

who should be arrested. I. Stalin.

\*—\* Underlined in pencil.

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DECISION of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party  
of Bolsheviks "On the Resettlement of Kulak Farms from Dagestan and Chechen-INGUSHETIA"

May 20, 1936\*

No. 39, p. 242 - On the resettlement of kulak households from Dagestan and Checheno-Ingushetia.

1. Permit the North Caucasian Regional Committee to relocate 500 kulak farms from the DSSR, 500 kulak farms from the Chechen-Ingush region to Kazakhstan and Central Asia outside the region.

2. Resettlement to be carried out during 1936, in proportion to the housing arrangements for those resettled in special settlements, no later than October 1936.

3. Responsibility for the selection and procedure for resettlement is to be placed personally on com. Evdokimov, Pivovarov and Dagin.

4. Allow the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR to release the necessary funds related to the resettlement.

5. Invite the NKVD to submit requests and estimates for the costs associated with resettlement.

APRF. F. 3. Op. 30. D. 197. L. 130. Copy. Typescript.

\* The resolution was adopted by a poll of members of the Politburo on May 20, 1936.

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No. 582

DECISION OF THE POLITBURO OF THE CC AUCP(b) ON THE TROTSKISTS

May 20, 1936

No. 39, p. 244 - Question of the NKVD.

In view of the incessant counter-revolutionary activity of the Trotskyists, who are in exile and expelled from the CPSU (b), to propose to the NKVD of the USSR:

1) 583 people Trotskyists who are in exile, whose term of exile expires no earlier than in 2 years, as well as 23 people who are in sensitive points, be removed and, by decision of the Special Conference of the NKVD, be imprisoned in remote concentration camps for a period of 3 to 5 years;

2) Trotskyists expelled from the CP(b), showing hostile activity, living in Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Kharkov, Dnepropetrovsk, Odessa, Sverdlovsk, Tiflis, Baku, Minsk, Smolensk, Saratov, Stalingrad, Yaroslavl, Gorky, - by decision of the Special Meeting of the NKVD of the USSR, to be imprisoned in remote concentration camps for a period of 3 to 5 years;

3) all the Trotskyists arrested by the NKVD, convicted by the investigation of involvement in terror, to be brought to trial by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court with application to them in accordance with the law of 1.XII. 1934 - execution.

To oblige the NKVD and the Prosecutor's Office of the Union, upon completion of the investigation, to submit a list of persons subject to trial under the law of December 1, 1934.

APRF. F. 3. Op. 24. D. 224. L. 130. Copy. Typescript.

\*

The resolution was adopted by a poll of members of the Politburo on May 20, 1936.

\*\*

The text contains a typewritten note about the distribution: "T.t. Yezhov, Yagoda, Vyshinsky.

No. 583

MEMORIAL G.E. PROKOFIEVA I.V. TO STALIN ON THE ARREST  
OF AN EMPLOYEE OF THE POLISH CONSULATE ALBERT  
RON (174)

May 29, 1936

No. 56444

In January of this year. \* one of the secret agents of the Special Department of the GUGB of the NKVD (a German citizen), who was on vacation, was recruited in Prague by Polish intelligence \*. After recruitment, the agent was told that in Moscow with

he will be contacted by an illegal representative of the II Department of the Polish General Staff. After 4 1/2 months, on May 28 of this year, we established that an unknown person had contacted our agent by telephone and set up a secret meeting with him. On the evening of the same date, the unknown person was taken under observation and detained. \*During a search of the detainee, the following spy materials were found hidden under his vest\*:

- 1) photos of new types of tanks,
- 2) entries relating to artillery, in particular anti-aircraft,
- 3) information about the combat training of the military units of the Red Army.

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The detainee turned out to be ALBERT RON, a non-staff employee of the Polish consulate in Kyiv, and presented \* an official passport of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Poland.

In a report drawn up in the presence of a representative of the NKID, ALBERT RON acknowledged that the documents found in his possession had been received by him on 27/V supposedly from an unknown person on the street\*.

In agreement with the Deputy People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs comrade. STOMONYAKOV Albert RON was arrested and an investigation started.

ZAM. PEOPLE'S COMMISSAR FOR  
INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE UNION OF THE SSR PROKOFIEV

APRF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 248. L. 141, 142. Original. Typescript.

\*—\* Underlined in pencil.

No. 584

MEMORIAL G.G. BERRIES I.V. TO STALIN ON THE  
TESTIMONIES OF THE ARRESTED PARTICIPANTS  
OF THE TROTSKIST-ZINOVIEV ORGANIZATION  
WITH THE APPENDIX OF THE INTERROGATION  
PROTOCOL M.N. YAKOVLEVA

June 1, 1936

\*

No. 56478

Top secret

I am sending you the testimony of members of the Trotsky-Zinoviev terrorist organization arrested in Leningrad:

YAKOVLEVA M.N. from 27/V-1936

Matorina N.M. dated 28/V-1936

DMITRIEVA E.A. from 25/V-1936

Uranovsky N.M. from 23/V-1936

SEDIKH S.N. from 25/V-1936

Kosheleva A.F. dated 28/V-1936

The interrogations of these arrested people revealed new, previously unknown data on the case of the murder of comrade. Kirov on the role of the so-called Moscow Ph.D. Zinoviev center, and especially KAMENEV, ZINOVEV and Bakaev, in the preparation of a terrorist act against comrade. STALIN and the organization of the murder of comrade. KIROVA.

YAKOVLEV M.N. in 1935 he was sentenced to 5 years in prison as a member of the Zinovievskaya k.r. organizations, before the arrest of the deputy. prev. of the Mongolian and Pacific Committees at the Academy of Sciences, testified that in June 1934, KAMENEV, who arrived in Leningrad, informed him that the center had decided to prepare and carry out the murder of Comrade Kirov in Leningrad and a terrorist act in Moscow.

KAMENEV gave YAKOVLEV personally instructions to start preparing a terrorist act against Comrade Kirov, warned him that in conversations with members of the organization he should not refer to him - KAMENEV and ZINOVYEV.

KAMENEV also informed Yakovlev that, on behalf of the center, the BAKAYEV had organized a group of RUMYANTSEV-KOTOLYNOV and that this group had also been given instructions to prepare the assassination of Comrade Kirov.

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KAMENEV specifically recommended to Yakovlev, for reasons of secrecy, to avoid contact with the RUMYANTSEV-KOTOLYNOV group. In fulfillment of KAMENEV's instructions, YAKOVLEV organized a terrorist group consisting of SEDYKH, BUSYGIN, and URANOVSKY.

BUSYGIN and URANOVSKY established surveillance of comrade KIROV, found out the time and route of his passage to Smolny, and informed Yakovlev that a terrorist act against comrade KIROV was possible both in Smolny itself and on its route there.

The testimony of BUSYGINA A.A. (member [of] the CPSU (b) since 1918, until the arrest of the deputy director of the institute of anthropology and ethnography of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR) and Uranovsky Ya.M. (a member of the CPSU(b) since 1917, before his arrest, professor of philosophy, scientific secretary of the institute of the history of science and technology of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR) it was established that both of them, on behalf of YAKOVLEV, were observing for Comrade Kirov.

BUSYGIN and URANOVSKY also testified that both must have been the perpetrators of the terrorist act against Comrade Kirov.

Matorin N.M. (former member of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks from 1919 to 1934, expelled from the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks in 1928, director of the Institute of Anthropology and Ethnography of the Academy of Sciences before arrest, in 1935 sentenced to 5 years of activity showed that he had met BAKAEV in Leningrad in the summer of 1934. BAKAEV informed MATORIN that the center of the organization was entrusted to him, BAKAEV, to lead terrorist activities. BAKAEV also informed MATORIN that the Zinoviev Center the murder of Comrade Kirov to Yakovlev.

Regardless of this, BAKAEV, on behalf of the center, proposed to Matorin to start organizing a terrorist group, to which the latter agreed.

Thus, it has been established that in addition to the terrorist group NIKOLAEV, RUMYANTSEV, KOTOLYNOV and others, KAMENEV, ZINOVEV and BAKAYEV created a number of other terrorist groups in Leningrad that were preparing the assassination of comrade. KIROVA in parallel with the NIKOLAEV group.

YAKOVLEV and MATORIN showed that, according to KAMENEV and BAKAEV, they knew that the Trotskyites and Zinovievites had united on the basis of a terrorist struggle against the leadership of the CPSU (b) and that there was a united center consisting of ZINOVEV, KAMENEV, BAKAEV, SMIRNOV, TER-VAGANYAN and MRACCHKOVSKY.

According to the testimony of URANOVSKY, BUSYGIN, SEDIKH S.N. (member of the CPSU(b) since 1917, former secretary of the party committee of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR) and A.F. (Member of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since 1926, until the arrest by the assistant head of the department of party personnel of the Vasileostrovsky District Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks), after the murder of Comrade Kirov, the members of the Trotskyist-Zinoviev organization in Leningrad who had survived from arrest temporarily suspended their .R. activity.

In December 1934, YAKOVLEV told SEDYKH that, in the event of his arrest, he, SEDYKH, should contact the active Trotskyite SEIDEL, who was working at the Academy of Sciences. In March 1935, at a meeting with SEDYKH, ZAYDEL instructed him to start preparing a terrorist act against Comrade Zhdanov and to involve URANOVSKY and BUSYGIN for the purpose.

In addition to URANOVSKY and BUSYGIN, SEDYKH also attracted KOSHELEV to the terrorist group.

In June-July 1935, at the apartment of SEDIKH and in November 1935 at the apartment of BUSYGIN, a plan was discussed to carry out a terrorist act against comrade Zhdanov.

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At these meetings, it was decided to stop along the route of comrade Zhdanov as the most convenient place for committing a terrorist act, since, according to the group members, after the murder of comrade. Kirov, the terrorist act in Smolny is very difficult.

Of all the materials of the investigation in Leningrad, the following should be considered as established:

a) the role of ZINOVIEV, KAMENEV and BAKAYEV as the organizers of the terrorist struggle against the leadership of the CPSU (b), who directly prepared the terrorist act against comrade STALIN and carried out the murder of comrade. KIROVA; b) concealment from the investigation and trial by Zinoviev, Kamenev and Bakaev of the terrorists remaining at will, which allowed the latter to continue preparing terrorist acts.

PEOPLE'S COMMISSAR OF  
INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE UNION OF THE SSR YAGODA

PROTOCOL OF THE  
INTERROGATION OF YAKOVLEV  
Moisei Naumovich dated May 27, 1936

YAKOVLEV M.N., born in 1897, ur. Mstislavl, BSSR, arrested on 12/XII-34 and sentenced to 5 years in prison for participating in the Zinoviev K.-r. organizations. Prior to his arrest, he worked as a deputy. prev. Mongolian and Pacific Committees of the Academy of Sciences.

Question: The testimony of a number of those arrested in your case, who were personally connected with you, established that you were directly involved in the organization's terrorist activities.

You stubbornly hide this from the investigation. Before proceeding to face-to-face confrontations, we suggest you once again tell the truth.

Answer: Until now, I have not given truthful evidence on this matter. I tried to hide from the investigation that the organization decided to fight the party by using individual terror against the leaders of the CPSU(b).

Question: When did you personally embark on the path of terror?

Answer: As I have shown before, the counter-revolutionary organization instilled in its members hostile terrorist sentiments against the Party leadership and especially against STALIN.

I took the path of direct terrorist struggle against the leaders of the party and government in the middle of 1934.

Question: Under what circumstances did you embark on this path?

\*\*\*Answer: In June 1934, L.B. came to Leningrad. KAMENEV. I was connected with KAMENEV on joint counter-revolutionary activities in the Zinoviev organization and went to him to tell him about the state of affairs in the Leningrad organization and to receive directives from KAMENEV on further work.

After listening and discussing with me the state of affairs in the Leningrad organization, KAMENEV conveyed to me the decision of the center to organize the struggle against the leaders of the CPSU(b) and the government by means of terror.

He asked how I felt about this, and, having received my positive answer, he made a direct proposal about the need to prepare a terrorist act against Kirov, saying at the same time that an assassination attempt on Stalin was being prepared by an organization in Moscow.

Question: Give evidence, what exactly did KAMENEV tell you about the decisions

the center of the organization for the preparation of terrorist acts against the leaders of the CPSU (b) and the government \*\*\*.

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Answer: KAMENEV told me that under the given conditions the only possible method of struggle against Stalin was terror. Any other path, said KAMENEV, will inevitably lead to our final defeat. The chances of success are only in terror. Therefore, while we have the strength, we must use this last resort.

\*\* The question of terror, according to KAMENEV, was discussed by him with ZINOVIEV and BAKAYEV, and that the latter, i.e. BAKAEV was entrusted with the leadership of the organization's combat activities.

Here KAMENEV said that the center had decided to prepare and carry out the assassination of Stalin in Moscow and Kirov in Leningrad, and suggested that I organize a terrorist act against Kirov.

Question: What did you answer to KAMENEV?

Answer: I accepted KAMENEV's proposal.

Question: What did you practically do, fulfilling KAMENEV's order to prepare the assassination of comrade. Kirov?

Answer: From among the members of the organization in Leningrad, I created a terrorist group whose members monitored Kirov.

Question: When and in what composition did you organize the terrorist group?

Answer: I organized a terrorist group in August-September 1934, consisting of SEDYKH, BUSYGIN and URANOVSKY\*\*.

Question: Under what circumstances did you involve SEDYKH, BUSYGIN and URANOVSKY in terrorist activities?

\*\* Answer: FROM GRAY I spoke about the preparation of a terrorist act in my apartment. I knew the terrorist sentiments of GRAY and suggested that he take a practical part in the terrorist act. Having obtained his agreement in principle, I told SEDYKH that the assassination of Kirov was being prepared on the directive of the center of the organization, and asked his opinion about the possibility of enlisting BUSYGIN and URANOVSKY\*\* in combat work.

I consulted SEDYKH about BUSYGIN and URANOVSKY, because he was closer than I was, he knew both of them, especially URANOVSKY.

SEDYKH approved my choice, and after that I had a conversation with BUSYGIN and URANOVSKY.

Question: Where did you negotiate with BUSYGIN and URANOVSKY?

Answer: At BUSYGIN's apartment, in a house located in the courtyard of the Academy

mission Science.

Question: Who was present at these negotiations?

Answer: There were three of us: I am YAKOVLEV, BUSYGIN and URANOVSKY.

Question: What was said at this meeting?

\*\*Answer: I told URANOVSKY and BUSYGIN the same as I told SEDYKH and invited them to take part in the preparation of a terrorist attack on Kirov\*\*.

Question: BUSYGIN and URANOVSKY accepted your proposal?

Answer: Yes, both of them accepted this proposal.

Question: How were the roles distributed in the terrorist group?

Answer: At this meeting it was decided that BUSYGIN would monitor Kirov and study the possibility of committing a terrorist act in the Smolny building; Uranovsky performs the same task on the way of Kirov from Smolny to the apartment and back.

SEDIKH remained in reserve.

Question: Were there any other meetings of the terrorist group?

Answer: No, it wasn't.

Question: Did BUSYGIN and URANOVSKY inform you about the work they had done?

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Answer: Both reported to me the results of their observations, but each did it separately.

Question: What exactly did BUSYGIN and URANOVSKII tell you about the results of the observation?

Answer: Both reported to me that they had established the time of Kirov's travels to Smolny and that the commission of a terrorist act was possible both in Smolny itself and along the way.

Question: What combat means did the terrorist group have at its disposal?

Answer: We all had revolvers, they were meant to be used to commit a terrorist act.

Question: Did KAMENEV tell you in June 1934 that the preparation of a terrorist act against comrade. Other groups are also leading the Kirovs, in particular the terrorist group that committed the murder of S.M. KIROVA?

Answer: Yes, KAMENEV told me about it.

When we discussed with him the issue of preparing a terrorist act



above Kirov, KAMENEV asked me if I kept in touch with the RUMYANTSEV-KOTOLYNOV group. I answered in the negative. KAMENEV then said that the RUMYANTSEV-KOTOLYNOV group had also been given instructions to prepare and carry out the assassination of KIROV, and recommended that, for reasons of secrecy, I avoid contact with this group.

Question: Did KAMENEV tell you which of the members of the center organized the RUMYANTSEV-KOTOLYNOV terrorist group?

Answer: KAMENEV told me that the RUMYANTSEV-KOTOLYNOV group was organized by BAKAYEV on behalf of the center. In addition, from the former secretary of ZINOVIEV, an active member of the MATORIN organization, I know that he, MATORIN, in the summer of 1934 in Leningrad had a personal meeting with BAKAEV, who gave him, MATORIN, an order to organize a terrorist group to kill Kirov, and also told MATORIN that he instructed the RUMYANTSEV-KOTOLYNOV group to simultaneously prepare a terrorist act against KIROV\*\*\*.

Question: What measures did MATORIN take to carry out BAKAEV's order to prepare a terrorist act against comrade Kirov?

Answer: MATORIN told me that they were selecting people to carry out the order of the Trots of the Kist-Zinoviev Center, received through BAKAEV. He didn't tell me the names of the people he was picking, and he didn't tell me about other details of his steps in this direction, and I didn't ask him about it.

Question: Did you inform Matorin about the assignments you had received from KAMENEV?

Answer: I spoke about the order received by the Trotskyist-Zinoviev Center to prepare a terrorist act against KIROV MATORIN. At the same time, I did not name KAMENEV MATORIN, but in the conversation I indicated only that the combat activities of the organization were led by a member of the center BAKAEV.

Question: When and where did you have this conversation with Matorin?

Answer: This conversation of mine with Matorin took place at the Academy of Sciences in September 1934.

Question: You testified that you received the directive from the Zinoviev Center on the preparation of a terrorist act against Comrade Kirov from KAMENEV. Meanwhile, the defendants SEDYKH, URANOVSKY, BUSYGIN claim that when you handed them this directive, you said that you received it through BAKAYEV. Explain this contradiction.

Answer: I confirm that I received the directive from the center from KAMENEV, but in negotiations with SEDYKH, URANOVSKY and BUSYGIN, I actually referred to BAKAYEV.

Question: Why did you do that?

Answer: On the direct instructions of L.B. KAMENEV. After the proposal transmitted by KAMENEV was accepted by me, he told me that in my conversations with the members of the organization, whom I would involve in direct participation in the terrorist act against Kirov, one should not refer to him - KAMENEV and ZINOVIEV. Since in negotiations with SEDYKH, URANOVSKY and BUSYGIN I had to give the name of one of the members of the center, I, on the basis of these instructions from KAMENEV, referred to BAKAYEV.

Question: Where did your meeting with KAMENEV take place, during which you received instructions to create a terrorist group?

Answer: My meeting with KAMENEV took place in Leningrad at the Academy of Sciences, where I was working at that time. At the suggestion of KAMENEV, I went to his room in the dormitory of the academicians. This hostel is located in a separate mansion in the courtyard of the Academy of Sciences. Our entire conversation, which I showed above, took place in this room. I came to Kamenev at about 5 pm and left him at about 8 pm.

\*\*\*Question: At the interrogation dated 22/1 of this year. You testified that after KAREV's arrest, you remained the head of the organization.

Who should replace you as the head of the organization in the event of your arrest?

Answer: ZAYDEL was supposed to replace me.

Question: Who is ZAYDEL?

Answer: ZAYDEL is a historian, worked as deputy chairman of the Leningrad branch of the Komacademy and dean at the Leningrad State University.

SEIDEL, a well-known Trotskyist in Leningrad, an active participant and one of the leaders of the counter-revolutionary Trotskyist organization, had extensive connections among the Trotskyists in Leningrad and Moscow. (At one time, KAREV was connected with ZAYDEL, and after his arrest, I, YAKOVLEV, got in touch with ZAYDEL)\*\*\*.

Question: When did you contact ZAYDEL?

Answer: Shortly after Karev's arrest, in 1933, Mr.

Question: What was the nature of the connection between KAREVA and yours with ZAYDEL?

Answer: I knew from KAREV that back in 1931 he had established an organizational connection with ZAYDEL.

I spoke with Karev on this matter, and he informed me that SEIDEL, one of the authoritative leaders of the Trotskyist organization in Leningrad, had great connections both in Leningrad and in Moscow, and that it would be expedient for us to strengthen our ties with him.

At first, I did not agree with this. Subsequently, when from repeated conversations with ZAYDEL I became convinced that he was ready to fight the party by means of terror, I changed my point of view and after the arrest of KAREV I established contact with ZAYDEL, maintaining it until the day of my arrest.

Seidel and I united the counter-revolutionary zigzag headed by me.

the Noviev organization in Leningrad and the Trotskyist group of SEIDEL on the basis of the recognition of terror as the only method of struggle against the leadership of the party.

Question: Did you bring this association to the attention of the Moscow center of the Zinoviev counter-revolutionary organization?\*

Answer: Yes, I told KAMENEV about this in a conversation with him in June 1934 in Leningrad and asked him how he, KAMENEV and ZINOVIEV, felt about this.

Question: What did KAMENEV answer you?

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Answer: KAMENEV said that the unification of the Zinoviev organization, headed by me, with the Trotskyist group of SEIDEL fully complied with the directives of the Moscow center of the Zinoviev organization. At the same time, KAMENEV informed me that in Moscow, on the same basis - the terrorist struggle against the party leadership, the Zinoviev center had long ago united with the Trotskyist organization of I.N. SMIRNOV-MRACHKOVSKY.

Question: Did KAMENEV tell you who personally belongs to the united Zinoviev-Trotskyite center?

Answer: KAMENEV said that the united center of the Zinoviev-Trotskyist organization includes: ZINOVIEV, he is KAMENEV, BAKAEV, SMIRNOV, TER-VAGANYAN and MRACHKOVSKY. As far as I remember, KAMENEV did not name any other names.

Question: Did you see ZAYDEL after your meeting with KAMENEV?

Answer: Yes, we saw each other.

Question: To ZAYDEL, did you inform about KAMENEV's directive on the preparation of a terrorist act?

Answer: Yes, I told ZAYDEL that an order had been received from the Moscow center to prepare a terrorist act against Kirov and that I had created a combat group to carry out this order. Members of the group, except for GRAY, I did not name Zaydel \*\*\*.

Question: How did SEIDEL react to your message?

Answer: SEIDEL regarded this approvingly and declared that he himself was ready to take part in the organization of the terrorist act over KIROV.

Question: You testified that you named ZAYDEL from the members of the terrorist group only GRAY. Explain why you called ZAYDEL this last name?

Answer: I gave ZAYDEL the name of SEDYKH in order to

After my arrest, he, ZAYDEL, could get in touch with SEDYKH and through him with a militant terrorist group.

Question: Did you warn SEDYKH that in the event of your arrest the leadership of the militant terrorist group would pass to ZAYDEL and that he, ZAYDEL, would contact SEDYKH?

Answer: Yes, I did.

Question: When did you warn him about this?

Answer: After the assassination of KIROV, when I was awaiting arrest.

The protocol was written down from my words correctly, I read it. YAKOVLEV

INTERROGATED:

BEGINNING ECO GUGB NKVD USSR"

COMMISSIONER OF THE STATE SECURITY 2 RANK MIRONOV

ZAM. BEGINNING INO GUGB NKVD USSR

ST. MAJOR STATE. SECURITY BERMAN

ZAM. BEGINNING SPO UNKVD LO

CAPTAIN OF GOVERNMENT SECURITY CORKIN

APRF. F. 3. Op. 24. D. 225. L. 71-86. Script. Typescript.

\*  
On the first page there is a resolution: "To Molotov, Kaganovich, Voroshilov, Ordzhonikidze, Yezhov, Zhdanov. You should read this note and then discuss - think about this matter. I. Stalin"; marks on the 1st sheet of the document: "I read. K. Voroshilov"; "Read. Zhdanov"; "Read. We need to discuss. Molotov"; "Read. It is necessary to discuss and draw practical conclusions. L. Kaganovich"; "Read. Yezhov"; "We need to shoot all this bastard. S. Ordzhonikidze.

\*- 1      \* Underlined in pencil.

It is underlined in the margins with one line.

\*\*\*—\*\*\* It is underlined in the margins with two lines.

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LUBYANKA. January 1922 - December 1936

No. 585

TELEGRAPH MESSAGE OF THE RESIDENCE

INO GUGB NKVD ON TRANSFER TO THE COMPANY "KRUPP"

WORKS TO STRENGTHEN THE STRAITS

June 27, 1936

TOP SECRET

INO GUGB NKVD received the following telegraph message from Istanbul:

A representative of the Krupp firm, Bamberger, informed the director (Deutsche Orient Bank) Post that the work to strengthen the straits had been handed over by the Turkish government to the Krupp firm.

A part of these works in the amount of 9 million Turkish liras was transferred to the Dilmon and Ril firms.

Head of INO GUGB NKVD Slutsky RGASPI. F. 558.  
Op. 11. D. 188. L. 98. Original. Typescript.

\*

On the first sheet there are handwritten notes: "T. Stalin. Ya. Agranov. 27.6.36"; "T. Krestinsky. Please inform Comrade Litvinov. I. Stalin"; Poskrebyshv "Reported by M.M. by phone. 29.6."

No. 586

MEMORIAL G.G. BERRIES I.V. STALIN,

V.M. MOLOTOV, N.I. Ezhov on the Testimony of Members of the Trotskyist  
Organization (175)

June 29, 1936

No. 56769

Top secret

I am sending very important testimonies of the arrested members of the counter-revolutionary Trotskyist organizations in the USSR to Ye.A. from the 23rd June this year and PIKEL on June 22 and 23 of this year.

E. A. DREITSER, born in 1894, with incomplete higher education, member of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since 1919, with a break from 1928 to 1930, in 1927 was the head of Trotsky's guard, illegally created by the Trotskyists, until arrest of the deputy director of the Magnezit plant in \* Sadko, Chelyabinsk region. PIKEL R.V., born in 1896, member of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since March 1917, from 1924 to 1926 Zinoviev's secretary and head. secretariat of the Comintern, before his arrest, a member of the Union of Soviet Writers.

Although DREITSER and PICKEL have recently been arrested, their incomplete testimony establishes that:

\*1) DREITSER was one of the organizers of the counter-revolutionary Trotskyist-Zinoviev organization in Moscow and a member of the united Moscow center organized in August 1933. This center included, besides DREITSER, the Zinovievites REINGOLD and PIKEL\*. DREITSER carried out counter-revolutionary work under the leadership of I.N. SMIRNOV and

Mrachkovsky. REINGOLD was directly connected and received directives from ZINOVIEV.

2) DREITSER in 1931, while on a business trip abroad, on behalf of I.N. SMIRNOV contacted the Trotskyist center in Berlin.

#### DOCUMENTATION

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\*\* In October 1934, DREITSER received in Moscow a directive written personally by TROTSKY; the signature on this directive was the conditional "Old Man". The directive pointed out, as DREITSER recalls, the need to "remove STALIN and VOROSHILOV, start work on organizing cells in the army," etc. This directive by TROTSKY was written in cryptography (sympathetic ink) on one of the pages of a German magazine, which was brought to Moscow in October 1934 by DREITSER's Polish-subscribed sister STALOVNITSKA, who arrived from Warsaw, DREITSER claims that the directive was written in TROTSKY's handwriting, which he, DREITSER, personally knows well and cannot be mistaken. This directive from TROTSKY, cut out of a journal, was forwarded by DREITSER to MRACH KOVSKY through ESTERMAN\*\*.

ESTERMAN Isaak Semyonovich, born in 1890, from 1921 to 1927 was a member of the CPSU (b), expelled for active Trotskyist activity. In the past, Deputy Chusosnabarm 5. Recently, early. financial and material department of the plant. Kuibyshev in Irkutsk.

ESTERMAN shows that DREITSER handed him, ESTERMAN, in Moscow, at a conditional meeting on Rozhdestvensky Boulevard, a letter-directive of TROTSKY in an envelope, which he took to Mrachkovsky and handed this letter to him at st. Novosibirsk, where MRACHKOVSKY got off at the station by the time the train arrived. \*3) DREITSER, at the direction of Mrachkovsky, in 1934 began organizing combat groups to prepare terrorist acts against the leaders of the CPSU(b). Among the terrorists, DREITSER has so far named the Trotskyists ESTERMANN and GAYEVSKY. ESTERMAN is arrested, GAYEVSKY is dead. It is quite obvious that DREITSER and his accomplices created a number of combat groups in Moscow, the members of which he is hiding for the time being\*.

PEOPLE'S COMMISSAR OF  
THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE UNION OF THE SSR, YAGODA

APRF. F. 3 Op. 24. D. 226. L. 159-161. Script. Typescript.

\* On the first sheet there are handwritten notes: "To members of the PB. In a circle. I. Stalin"; "Read. Molotov"; "Kaganovich"; "A. Mikoyan"; "Well, you bastards. S. Ordzhonikidze"; "A. Chu bar. 7/V11".

\*  
It is underlined in the margins with one line.

'^ Underlined in pencil.

No. 587

MEMORIAL G.G. BERRIES I.V. STALIN, N.I. Ezhov, V.M. MOLOTOV, Ya.B.  
GAMARNIK ON THE ARREST OF THE MEMBER OF THE TROTSKIST  
ORGANIZATION D. SCHMIDT

July 7, 1936

No. 56848

At 4 o'clock in the morning on July 6 this year. arrested in Kyiv, at the headquarters of the Kyiv military district, a member of the counter-revolutionary Trotskyist terrorist organization, summoned from his dacha, commander Dmitry SCHMIDT, commander of the 8th motorized mechanized brigade.

At the headquarters of the SCHMIDT district, at my suggestion, pom. commissar of the Kyiv military district - army commissar of the 2nd rank comrade. OMELIN.

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SCHMIDT arrived at the headquarters together with the deputy. commander of the Kharkov military district - commander comrade. TUROVSKII, who was on a business trip to Kyiv and spent the night at SCHMIDT's dacha: TUROVSKII and SCHMIDT are relatives, married to their own sisters.

A search in the office, in the apartment and in the dacha of the compromising person \*so far\* has not found anything. At 8 o'clock. On the morning of July 7, SCHMIDT was delivered to Moscow. For the arrest and search of the beginning. Headquarters of the 18th Aviation Brigade - Major KUZMICHEV Boris was sent to Zaporozhye by a responsible officer of the NKVD of the Ukrainian SSR - early. branch of the Special Department of the Kyiv Military District comrade. CHEREMISIN.

PEOPLE'S COMMISSAR OF  
THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF THE UNION OF THE SSR, YAGODA

AP RF. F. 3. Op. 24. D. 227. L. 101. Original. Typescript.

\*  
The word is written in pencil.

No. 588

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION YA.S. AGRANOVA I.V. TO  
STALIN ABOUT THE "TERRORISM" GROUP

July 14, 1936

Owls. secret ŷ  
56944

•The People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs for the Leningrad Region has uncovered a terrorist group consisting of technologists from the Leningrad Shipbuilding Plant named after comrade. Zhdanov\*.

The investigation established that this k.r. the group was preparing to commit a terrorist act against t.t. ZHDANOV, STALIN. A member of the SUVOROV group is a technologist at the Bureau of Technological Processes of the Shipbuilding Plant. STALIN showed that, while working on a number of projects for the construction of railways in the Far East and a new type of ships, he hoped to interest Comrade. STALIN, obtain a reception from him in the Kremlin and carry out a terrorist act there.

SUVOROV also testified that, simultaneously with the preparation of a terrorist act against comrade STALIN, he was preparing a terrorist act against comrade. ZHDANOV, and the executor of this act was to be the foreman of the copper workers, b. participant of the Kronstadt rebellion MILOVANOV. The implementation of a terrorist act was planned during one of Zhdanov's visits to a shipbuilding plant.

•During a search of MILOVANOV's apartment, a combat hand grenade stuffed with melinite\* was found hidden under the wooden paneling of the doors. Expertise this grenade is among the most powerful.

In this case, members of the C.R. group were arrested: 1. SA KHODUNOV, born in 1888, senior technologist of the Bureau of Technological Processes, non-partisan. 2. LARIONOV S.L., born in 1884, early sector of technological planning, non-partisan. 3. SUVOROV Ya.F., born in 1898, technologist at the Bureau of Technological Processes, non-partisan. 4. S. G. SOKOLOV, born in 1905, technologist of the Bureau of Technological Processes, non-partisan, was expelled from the CPSU(b) in 1933. 5. KUDRYAVTSEV N.I., born in 1914, technologist of the bureau of technological processes,

#### DOCUMENTATION

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non-partisan. 6. MASHKOV I.V., born in 1911, technologist of the Bureau of Technological Processes, non-partisan. 7. A. I. MILOVANOV, born in 1887, foreman of copper workers. 8. HARGINEN A.P., born in 1900, locksmith, non-partisan. 9. ROGOV M.V., born in 1890, non-partisan, riveter of the hull shop.

The listings for this case are ongoing.

Deputy People's Commissar of Internal  
Affairs Commissar of State Security 1st rank Agranov

APRF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 230 L. 109, software. Script. Typescript.

\*

The text contains a handwritten note by Poskrebyshv: "From comrade Agranov."

No. 589

DECISION OF THE POLITBURO OF THE CC AUCP(b)

"On the 10th anniversary of the death

FELIX EDMUNDOVICH DZERZHINSKY"



July 19, 1936

No. 41, p. 184 - On the 10th anniversary of the death of Felix Edmundovich Dzerzhinsky

1. July 20 in Pravda, Izvestia, For Industrialization, Komsomolskaya Pravda and other newspapers to widely cover the life and work of Felix Dzerzhinsky - one of Lenin's closest associates, an unshakable fighter for the unity of Lenin's rows, the organizer of the Cheka-OGPU and the first major victories of the party in industry and transport.

2. Install on the square. Dzerzhinsky in the mountains. Monument to Felix Dzerzhinsky in Moscow.

3. Assign the name of Felix Dzerzhinsky:

- a) Tagil Carriage Works,
- b) Krasnopresnenskaya Trekhgornaya Manufactory,
- c) Kursk railway,
- d) Lyubertsy Labor Commune of the NKVD.

4. To instruct the MGK of the CPSU (b) and the NKVD on July 20 of this year. to organize in the NKVD club a citywide meeting of party activists and workers of the NKVD, dedicated to the memory of Felix Dzerzhinsky.

RGASPI. F. 17. Op. 3. D. 979. L. 41. Original. Typescript.

No. 590

DECISION OF THE POLITBURO OF THE CC AUCP(b)

ON THE DISPLACEMENT OF G.G. BERRIES AND PURPOSE N.I.  
Ezhov, People's Commissar of Internal Affairs (176)

October 11, 1936

No. 43, p. 258 - "On the NKVD."

a) Release Comrade Yagoda G.G. from the duties of the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR.

b) Appoint Comrade Ezhov N.I. People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR, leaving him concurrently as Secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and Chairman of the Party Control Commission, so that he devoted nine-tenths of his time to the NKVD.

RGASPI. F. 17. Op. 3. D. 981. L. 50. Original. Typescript.

\*

The decree was adopted by a poll of members of the Politburo on September 26, 1936.

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No. 591

NOTE G.A. Molchanova I.V. STALIN, L.M. KAGANOVICH, V.M. MOLOTOV,  
A.A. ANDREEV, A.A. Zhdanov,

Ya.A. YAKOVLEV WITH APPENDIX A SPECIAL REPORT OF THE UNKVD  
FOR THE YAROSLAVL REGION ON THE FACTS OF SABOTAGE  
GOVERNMENT DUE TO HARVEST FAILURE

October 13, 1936

No. 120068

Sov. secret

I am sending you a special message from the NKVD of the USSR for the Yaroslavl region about the facts of sabotage of state supplies and negative manifestations due to shortages in some areas, as of October 11, 1936.

P.p. BEGINNING SECRET-POLIT. DEPARTMENT  
GUGB COMMISSIONER STATES. SECURITY RANK 2:

G. MOLCHANOV

TOP SECRET

BEGINNING SECRET-POLIT. DEPARTMENT GUGB

COMMISSIONER OF THE STATES. SECURITY 2 RANK -

comrade MOLCHANOV

A special selective audit of a number of collective farms in 14 districts of the region revealed the following points worthy of attention:

1. There is open sabotage and a direct refusal to carry out state deliveries on the part of the leadership of a number of collective farms and village councils.

In the Sudai district, at a plenum of the Chertovskiy village council headed by the chairman of the collective farm DANILOV, the issue of sabotage of grain deliveries was openly discussed among the chairmen of some collective farms. In the same area, facts of demonstrative refusals of some pre-collective farms from the implementation of state deliveries were recorded. In other districts, a number of collective farm chairmen are openly propagating against state deliveries.

Some heads of collective farms, without yet starting state deliveries, distributed grain according to workdays, declaring: "We must first give to the collective farmers, and what will remain for the state."

2. In a number of collective farms in the surveyed areas, the food situation is tense. There are collective farms that are unable to pay off the state, are unable to provide themselves with seeds for the spring of 1937, and are unable to give anything to the collective farmers for workdays. On this basis, unhealthy moods are noted among a part of the collective farmers.

Noteworthy are the facts of impeding the implementation of state deliveries.

In the Sudai district, to the presidium of the collective farm meeting. Stalin, the collective farmer YELIZAROV filed an application in which he demanded his leave to work, in view of his lack of money and bread. In the event of not being allowed to work, YELIZAROV threatened to commit suicide.

In the Nagoryevsk district, the collective farmer KISELYOV filed an application with the collective farm board declaring a hunger strike, demanding that he be provided with a separate room for this purpose.

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#### DOCUMENTATION

KISELYOV justifies the hunger strike by the lack of food and the refusal of the collective farm management to allow him to leave to work. KISELYOV has 5 children from 6 to 16 years old, earned 600 workdays.

Quite characteristic is the form of public catering established on the Ananyino collective farm of the Antropovsky District, where the distribution of bread is differentiated, and its harvesting is due to the slaughter of sheep belonging to a sheep-breeding commodity farm.

On another kolkhoz, Shuya, in the same district, the pre-management board introduced wages in kind—baked bread, purchased at the expense of a sold kolkhoz cow and clover seeds.

3. As a result of food insecurity, there is an increasing number of people leaving the collective farms for side jobs. At the same time, it should be noted that sometimes collective farmers leave without permission, without obtaining permission from the collective farm boards.

For example, in the Sudai region, 164 people left in August, and 222 people left in September.

In the Poshekhono-Volodarsky region from 1/8/8 to 25/9/1936, 1,107 passports were issued for leaving the region.

In the Antropovsky district, on the Krasnye Polyany collective farm, all the male collective farmers, including the chairman of the board, applied for a job.

In all cases of sabotage of state supplies, a thorough investigation is underway, and the perpetrators are held accountable.

The regional committee of the CPSU (b) was informed. No. 427. ERSHOV.

TOP SECRET

#### APPLICATION

to a special report on the facts of sabotage of state supplies and negative manifestations due to crop shortages in some areas of the Yaroslavl region

SULAY DISTRICT. 17/IX-1936 at a meeting of chairmen of collective farms on the issue of grain procurement - before, the collective farm "Lenin's Idea", Kryuchkovsky village council, SHUVALOV to the questions of the Secretary of the Republic of Kazakhstan of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks

and before. Rika, why he does not fulfill the grain delivery plan, said: "Very simply, because the collective farmers do not work." To the secondary question of what he intended to do next, SHUVALOV replied: "What business is it of yours what I will do." (A special commission was sent to the collective farm from the RIK.)

The chairman of the collective farm "Red Plowman" of the Chertov s / council, SOKOLOV, was sent an invitation to appear at the plenum of the s / council. SOKOLOV wrote on the back: "I hereby declare that from this date I will no longer be considered a member of the collective farm. I will not allow anyone to mock me, come and lead, or do whatever you want.

On September 16, SOKOLOV, drunk, appeared at the village soviet and, banging his fist on the table, said in the presence of the collective farmers: do it - you can't work on the collective farm, and if you work, you will remain hungry."

Before, the collective farm. Voroshilov, Chertovsky s / council, DANILOV A.A., knowing that on 15/VPI-s.g. at the plenum of the village soviet the question of carrying out grain deliveries to the state will be considered, he deliberately organized a collective drunkenness of several pre-collective farms before the plenum.

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#### DOCUMENTATION

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THE FIRST GROUP - with the best yields and the least losses during harvesting - this group of collective farms had the opportunity to give out from 0.8 kg to 2 kg of food crops per workday and from 1 r. 16 k. to 2 p. 30 kopecks in money received for handed over flaxseed, flax fiber, grain crops and potatoes. However, even in these collective farms, losses in all crops ranged from 10 to 20%, which reduces the cost of a workday by an average of 15%. Thus, the group of collective farms that are most prosperous in terms of productivity will also feel the need for food. These collective farms include: them. Stalin, Yurenevsky s / council, "Family of Labor", "Social. friendship", Yudinsky s / council, "Khmelniki", "Berendyaki", Kalininsky s / council, "Projector" and "Seliverstovo".

SECOND GROUP - with the worst yields and large losses during harvesting. This group—and there are up to 30 percent of such collective farms in the region—is in a difficult situation with food. They do not have the opportunity to fully pay off the state and cover the seeds for 1937. All these collective farms have harvesting losses of more than 20%, and in individual collective farms for individual crops, losses reach up to 50 percent or more.

cents.

In these collective farms, the collective farmers of food crops will not receive anything for workdays, except for an insignificant amount of waste, which was given out at the expense of seed funds and the failure to fulfill state obligations ...

The actual situation on individual collective farms is even worse: the Preobrazhenskoye collective farm, provided harvesting without losses, could give out 2 rubles per workday. 50 kopecks, but in fact he lost from the main cash income during harvesting - up to 50-60% for flaxseed, up to 30% for flax fiber.

The collective farm "Novaya Korzha" under the same conditions could receive up to 2 r. for a workday, but he lost: for flaxseed up to 60-70%, for flax fiber - 40-50% ...

Collective farm "Bratskoye" - could receive up to 1 p. 40 k. for a workday - lost up to 50% for flaxseed.

The situation is similar in a number of collective farms in the region, but on average, losses during harvesting in the region are determined to be up to 20%.

UGLICH DISTRICT. The Collectivist collective farm, which consists of 52 farms, has nothing to distribute for workdays. Of the entire harvest, the collective farm threshed only 30 cents of oats. In the current year, he must return the loan of oats he took in the amount of 45 cents, and hand over to the state 75 cents on account of state deliveries ...

On the Peredovik collective farm, in the Voskresensky village council, when harvesting and settling accounts with the state on grain obligations, there was not enough grain for seeds, and the collective farmers get nothing for grain workdays.

The collective farm "Gorbovo" of the Vasilyevsky village council, consisting of 60 households, has nothing to distribute income and grain crops, except for waste.

SULAY DISTRICT. At the general meeting of the collective farm. Stalin, the collective farmer YELIZAROV submitted an application to the presidium with the following content: "At the general meeting of the collective farm named after. Stalin from the collective farmer of the village of Salnikove YELIZAROV Yakov Seliverstovich - I ask the meeting to let me go to work, I have nothing to feed my family, there is neither money nor bread. If you do not let go, then take the blame, and I decided to do the same as

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ROMASHOV - to which I subscribe. ELIZAROV 27/IX-36" (ROMASHOV committed suicide in 1935).

The head of the collective farm KISELEV, having received an application, imposed a resolution: "Temporarily refuse the request until the end of agricultural work."

YELIZAROV Yakov Seliverstovich, 55 years old, has a family - a wife and 3 children, the financial situation is bad, since he himself is sick and cannot do physical work. He worked as a watchman at the MTF, now he does minor work - arranges fences, etc.

ANTROPOVSKY DISTRICT. On the collective farm "The Way of the Peasant", Fileevsky village council, 200 gr. cereals, no further distribution is expected. The plan for winter sowing by the collective farm was completed on

70%. No state deliveries have been started. In connection with the order of the collective farm board to start sending grain on account of state deliveries, part of the collective farmers, under the leadership of the collective farmers Vera Smirnova and Evstryukov, forcibly took the keys to the pantry from the collective farm storekeeper, declaring: "We will not hand over grain to the state." Part of the collective farmers refused to participate in collective farm work and go to the forest for mushrooms and berries, saying that it is more profitable than working on a collective farm.

On the Ananyino collective farm, there was no distribution according to workdays and is not expected. Grain deliveries have not been fulfilled, most of the collective farmers have gone by chance to earn seasonal wages. On September 22, a public canteen was opened on the collective farm, in which 1 kg is given to able-bodied people for dinner, and 400 grams to everyone else. bread for everyone a day. Cattle are taken to make lunches - OTF sheep, of which 4 have already been slaughtered. The chairman of the collective farm, TRAVIN, declares that he is abolishing the OTF altogether and that he supposedly has the permission of the raipo to do so. Funds for the purchase of baked bread by the collective farm are spent on the proceeds from the sale of MTF cows. The bread given out and the cattle slaughtered are not taken into account as given out on account of distribution by workdays...

On the Tekhnika collective farm, there are no grain funds available for distribution according to workdays. The harvested grain crop was partly used for sowing winter crops, partly delivered on account of state deliveries, and state deliveries were partially fulfilled by the collective farm. Most of the collective farmers from the management of the collective farm intend to leave for retirement work after the completion of the harvesting work ...

On the Shuya collective farm, Ivashevsky village council, 50 gr. No further distribution is expected. In view of the refusal of a number of collective farmers from collective farm work, KULKOV introduced payment for work daily in kind - baked bread, buying it in a store with funds received from the sale of a collective farm cow and clover seeds. KULKOV recalculated the cost of workdays as follows: if the collective farmer fulfills the full established norm, 1 kg of baked bread is issued. During the first days of the specified calculation procedure for workdays, 25-30 kg of bread was consumed, and recently from 60-70 kg per day.

A tense situation with food also takes place in the collective farms "Answer to pests" of the Ikonovsky village council, "Pyatiletka" of the Filevsky village council, im. Budyonny, "Victory" of the Ponizovsky village council, "Krasnaya Polyana", "Militant" of the Novokalininsky village council, "Lower Neya" of the Krasnikovsky village council, etc.

The situation is similar in a number of collective farms in the Palkinsky, Pervomaisky, and Yermakovsky districts.

CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 3. D. 112. L. 111-120. Copy. Typescript.

DOCUMENTS \_773

No. 592

FROM G.A. Molchanova I.V. STALIN,

L.M. KAGANOVICH, V.M. MOLOTOV, A.A. ANDREEV,

AL. Zhdanov, Ya.A. YAKOVLEV WITH APPENDIX

SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS OF THE UNKVD FOR THE NORTHERN  
CAUCASUS ON THE FLAKES DURING THE REPORTING CAMPAIGN OF VILLAGE SOVIETS

October 25, 1936

Owls. secret

I am sending you a special message from the NKVD Directorate for the North Caucasus about the shortcomings in the course of the reporting campaign of the village councils, as of October 25, 1936.

P/P. BEGINNING SECRET-POLIT. DEPARTMENT GUGB

COMMISSIONER OF THE STATE SECURITY 2nd rank G. Molchanov

TOP SECRET

BEGINNING SECRET-POLIT. DEPARTMENT GUGB

COMMISSIONER OF THE STATES. SECURITY RANK 2

comrade M O L C A N O V U

At present, a reporting campaign of village councils has been widely launched throughout the North Caucasian Territory, and district congresses of councils have also begun. The reporting campaign is taking place with considerable activity of collective farmers, as evidenced, along with a broad discussion of the work of the soviets, by the numerous reviews of deputies who, by their inactivity, did not justify the trust of the voters.

Only in 11 polling stations of the Gudermes district of the Chechen-Ingush region 62 deputies were withdrawn from the village councils, replaced by collective farmers-shock workers.

In the Levokumsky district (Terek), 57 people were assigned from among the 113 deputies who reported (29 people for inactivity and 28 people for unsatisfactory work). There are also cases of removal by voters of incapacitated chairmen of village councils.

However, in a number of districts there are serious shortcomings in the organization of the reporting campaign of the soviets. The main ones are:

Obviously unsatisfactory preparation of reporting meetings (untimely notification of voters, failure to deliver agendas, unprepared premises, etc.). The result is a weak turnout of voters at the reporting meetings. Numerous disruptions to scheduled meetings.

Poor readiness of the deputies to report on their work (some of the deputies come to the meeting completely unaware of the activities of the soviets).

Insufficient in a number of places, the activity of voters at the reports of deputies.

Gofitsky district. In the village of Gofitsky, on the Krasny Perekop collective farm, at a meeting of 217 people. 30 appeared. The meeting did not take place.

In the village of D. Belka, in the area of the collective farm. Yakovlev, 37 people came to the meeting. out of 183. At the meeting, a report was delivered by a member of the village council, KOBZEVA, a leader of the collective farm, a shock worker. KOBZEVA was not instructed and did not

supplied with materials on the work of the council and therefore could not make a report. For this reason, the meeting decided to remove Kobzeva from the council. By the end of the meeting, no more than 15-20 people remained.

<...>

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In the Sukho-Buyvolinsky village soviet, 20% of the members of the village councils were assigned to meetings on the grounds of "inaction."

Characteristically, among the allotted 30% were ordinary female collective farmers, who were insufficiently involved in work by the presidium of the village council.

Nevinnomyssk region. Voter turnout at meetings is low.

In Art. Belomechetskaya on the site of the Yamen-Lzhelge farm, only 52% of voters participated in the meeting. The chairman of the village council KANTSUROV informed the REC that the meeting went well.

<...>

In the Timofeevsky Village Council, the meeting scheduled for October 3rd was also disrupted due to the absence of voters, and on October 4th, instead of 10 o'clock in the morning, the meeting opened at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and by the end of the meeting more than half of the voters dispersed.

At the secondary meeting, part of those present insisted on the removal of Chairman FEDORENKO from the council for the following reasons: "FEDORENKO is non-Party, and district organizations do not help non-Party organizations very well."

Mozdok region. The reporting campaign is sluggish. There is no proper training in the villages. Voter turnout at meetings is low everywhere.

<...>

The situation is the same in Checheno-Ingushetia. In a number of districts, the reporting campaign of the village councils has not actually begun yet. Voter turnout at meetings is insufficient (in Urus-Martan district turnout does not exceed 30-40%).

The discussion of the draft Soviet Constitution continues everywhere, with the unflagging and profound interest of the collective farmers. At meetings on reports, many questions are asked;

At meetings of voters and plenums of village councils, a large number of business proposals and additions to the Constitution are made.

Local and regional organizations far from everywhere satisfy the desire of the collective farmers for a thorough study of the draft Constitution. There are many cases of formal discussion of this important document.



Unprepared speakers are often sent to meetings, limiting themselves to reading the text of the Constitution and refusing to answer questions from the participants.

At meetings and plenums of village councils, individual collective farmers (mainly under the influence of the kulak and other anti-Soviet elements) try to push through rapacious, "equalizing", and sometimes outright anti-collective farm demands in the form of "raising questions" to the speakers and proposals.

At meetings in the Ipatovsky district, such proposals were made and the following questions were asked:

"Supplement 119 Art. of the Constitution as follows: to give collective farmers labor holidays on an equal basis with workers and employees, with the preservation of average earnings in workdays.

"To introduce into the draft Constitution a clause on the establishment of special days off for collective farmers."

"Supplement Art. 120: All collective farms must insure the collective farmers through the insurance fund. Produce state support for disabled collective farmers.

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"Why do we work differently in the USSR: some work 6, others 7, others 8 hours, and collective farmers work the most. Is it not possible to equate collective farmers with workers and employees?

At a meeting of collective farmers with.kh. artels them. Maxim Gorky (village of Bezopasnoye, Trunovsky District), dedicated to the discussion of the draft Constitution, the following proposals were made:

"Cancel grain, meat and dairy supplies by collective farms to the state."

"Give bread to the state after providing for the collective farmers, and only if there is a surplus, otherwise they take bread, and the collective farmers remain hungry."

nym".

In the Novoseletsky district, questions were raised at meetings: "Why does the state not refuse to take taxes from collective farmers and collective farms?"

At a meeting dedicated to the discussion of the draft Constitution, on the collective farm. Dimitrov of the Ptichensky village council (Izobilensky district), a collective farmer, a member of the council KOLOTUKHIN, asked the speaker a question:

"... Why do grain state farms, factories and factories receive wages, while collective farmers work blindly, not knowing whether they will receive anything or not. I am making a proposal to the draft Constitution so that the collective farmers receive a guarantee minimum.

In connection with the publication and discussion of the draft Constitution in national regions and in a number of Russian regions, kulak-mullah elements are spreading provocative rumors about the "dissolution of collective farms", "the issued decree on the opening of mosques and churches", etc.

Particularly affected by this provocation were the North Ossetian Region and the mountainous regions of Dagestan and the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Region.

With the intensification of mass explanatory work in the countryside, after the translation of the text of the Constitution into the main languages of nationalities, a wave of provocations decreased significantly.

However, even now in a number of places (especially where the discussion of the draft Constitution was not carried out or was carried out insufficiently), the anti-collective farm counter-revolutionary provocation continues to spread, giving rise to unhealthy moods among the unstable part of the collective farmers.

"We have to wait for the convention. As soon as the new law is approved, an order will immediately be issued to disperse from the collective farms, since the Constitution directly says: everyone can live as he wants" (Chechnya).

"There is a new law - whoever does not want to work on a collective farm can leave freely, he will be given land and livestock, he will not be taxed, they will not demand bread either" (Dagestan).

"Now collective farms are being dissolved everywhere and everywhere. The authorities hide from us that there are no more collective farms in Georgia. Soon an order will come to us to leave the collective farms, the end of the communists will come" (North Ossetia).

A noticeable revival among the Socialist-Revolutionary elements in the Stavropol Territory. Row b. active Social Revolutionaries are talking about the need to "stay close to each other", "study the Constitution and prepare for the elections." The most characteristic statements b. SRs:

"I remember in 1925, with broad democratic elections to the soviets, we won, we got our people into the village soviet, but we failed the communist Likhachev ...

And now, under the new Constitution, everyone will have to work up to their necks. We missed it in 1818, but now we will return what was lost. That time is not far off."

"As soon as this new Constitution is adopted, the Bolshevik diocese will fail, because no one is satisfied with the Bolsheviks."

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"Our guys, the Socialist-Revolutionaries, are still there, but only everyone hid, and now they climb out and still show themselves."

"If we could all unite, then we could put forward our candidates in the elections ... But so far there is no one to organize us, we need to do something, and most importantly, we need a good leader" (Aleksandrov

sky district).

At reporting meetings and plenums of village councils, several open anti-Soviet speeches of kulaks and sub-kulakists against the Constitution were recorded.

At a meeting of voters of the farm Makovsky, Nevinnomyssky district, a podkulaknik, decomposed b. the red partisan GONCHAROV declared:

"Damn it, the Constitution, they strangle us like dogs, and we live like dogs, worse than under the landowner. We slept in manure and now we sleep."

GONCHAROV is arrested.

In with. Moscow Izobilensky district at a meeting of voters b. kulak KOLCHUMOV, who had recently joined the collective farm, asked the speaker two questions: "what is the difference between bourgeois and Soviet specialists" and "why are communes not organized now?" Then KOLCHUMOV spoke at the meeting:

"The Constitution says: "He who does not work, he does not eat", but the opposite should be understood. In our case, those who work like our collective farmers do not eat, and the leaders get fat at our expense.

In a conversation with collective farmers, KOLCHUMOV said: "Communists invent different constitutions not for collective farmers, but for thick-skinned and thick-chested hih."

"Leaders everywhere are talking about achievements, but it's all a hoax."

KOLCHUMOV was brought to justice.

In the village of Sofievsky, Ipatovsky district, kulakists who made their way to the meeting threw anti-Soviet remarks to the speaker:

"We got tired of Soviet power back in 1818, why now this power?"

"I thought that when you talk about the Constitution, you're talking about a change of power."

The Regional Committee of the RCP(b) was informed about the shortcomings in the course of the reporting campaign and the discussion of the draft Constitution. RAEV

No. 2-3206

CA FSB RF. F. 3. Op. 3. D. 112. L. 254-261. Copy. Typescript.

No. 593

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION I.V. TO  
STALIN ON INTERRUPTIONS AND PERVERTS IN  
THE TRADE OF BAKED BREAD IN THE KUIBYSHEV REGION

November 3, 1936

Owls. secret

No. 58455

According to the ECO UNKVD for the Kuibyshev region, in October of this year. in a number of districts of the Kuibyshev Territory there were interruptions and

rotation in the free trade in bread.

So, for example, the chairman of the Sengileevsky district executive committee KRAPIVIN on October 9 this year. gathered the leaders of the districts and announced to them that a certain amount of mu

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ki only to supply workers and employees of enterprises and institutions, and therefore they were asked to unite and open special stalls for the trade in bread.

As a result of this instruction of the chairman of the district executive committee KRAPIVIN on the 1st of October of this year. the sale of bread was organized in stalls such as a closed distributor.

Such a stall was opened in the courtyard of the district executive committee, and only employees of regional organizations were supplied with bread from it.

In the Inza region, the baking of black and gray bread was stopped, and bread was baked from high-grade flour at a price of 2 r. 70 kop. per kilogram.

To supply the district workers, two stalls were organized: one at the district executive committee and the other at the canteen of the rural consumer society.

From these stalls, bread was sold only according to the lists.

The chairman of the Khvorostyansky district executive committee, IGNATOV, instructed the district consumer union and the rural consumer society to sell baked bread directly to organizations for distribution only to workers and employees.

On October 7, in this area, a queue of up to 60 workers of the machine and tractor station formed at the stall, who were denied the sale of bread, and it was proposed to the administration of the machine and tractor station to get bread for direct distribution among the workers.

The bread obtained in this way was distributed by the trade union organizer of the machine and tractor station, Ryzhov, 1 kg per worker.

Interruptions in the supply of grain in the region led to massive downtime in the workshops of the machine and tractor station and the departure from service of many employees of the machine and tractor station.

BEGINNING ECO GU GN B NKVD  
USSR COMMISSIONER OF  
STATE SECURITY 2nd RANK MIRONOV

CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 3. D. 169. L. 52, 53. Original. Typescript.

No. 594

SPECIAL COMMUNICATION I.V. TO STALIN ON  
INTERRUPTIONS AND PERVERTS OF THE FREE TRADE  
OF BREAD IN THE CHELYABINSK REGION

November 14, 1936

Owls. secret

No. 58535

According to the NKVD Directorate for the Chelyabinsk region, recently, due to the shortage of food in a number of districts of the Chelyabinsk region, there has been a significantly increased demand for bread and flour.

The increased demand for bread and flour is intensified by the perversion of the free trade in bread in the countryside.

For example, in the Dolmatovsky district, free trade in bread was ordered by the head. Raivnutorg DEGTYANNIKOV is terminated. On sale there is only bread for 4 r. 20 kop. per kg. Flour is sold once every five days to teachers.

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In the Polovinsky district, in a number of SelPO, the flour was completely used up by October 20, and the trade in bread was stopped until new orders were received.

Collective farmers from Dolmatovsky, Kataisky, Bagaryaksky and other districts come to Kamensk to buy bread. The influx of consumers from the countryside creates interruptions in the grain trade in Kamensk, queues and unhealthy moods among the urban population.

Collective farmers come to the city of Chelyabinsk to buy bread from tens and hundreds of kilometers, as a result of which the baking of bread in the city rose from 3,500 tons in August to 5,404 tons in October.

Collective farmers come to the cities alone and organized in collective-farm vehicles to buy bread.

A similar situation takes place in Shadrinsky, Kamyshlovsky, Lebyazhsky and other districts of the Chelyabinsk region.

BEGINNING ECO GUGB NKVD  
USSR COMMISSIONER OF THE STATE  
SECURITY 2nd RANK MIRONOV

CA FSB. F. 3 Op. 3. D. 169. L. 79, 80. Original. Typescript.

No. 595

M.I. KALININA I.V. STALIN

ON THE COMPOSITION OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSION OF  
THE POLITBURO OF THE CC AUCP(b)

December 10, 1936

No. 37/ss

I ask you to introduce comrade N.I. Yezhov to the composition of the judicial commission of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, with the replacement of comrade L.N. Prokofieva G.E.

Attached is the draft resolution.

M. Kalinin

APRF. F. 3. Op. 57. D. 73. L. 124. Copy. Typescript.

\* The draft resolution is not published.

#### REFERENCE

#### MATERIAL

#### NOTES

1. With the participation of the GPU, a pamphlet by G. Semenov, one of the leaders of the terrorist group of the Socialist-Revolutionary Party, was published abroad on the combat work of the Socialist-Revolutionaries during the Civil War. This publication allowed the Bolshevik Party to carry out an action to compromise the Socialist-Revolutionary Party. In order to disguise the participation of the state security agencies in the preparation of the publication of this article, at a meeting of the Politburo in February 1922, it was recommended that the editors of all communist newspapers reprint Semenov's pamphlet in the form of feuilleteons. RGASPI. F. 17. Op. 3. D. 273. L. 2.

2. The draft decision of the Kamenev-Stalin Commission was adopted as a basis at the meeting of the Politburo on January 23, 1922. RGASPI. F. 17. Op. 3. D. 256. L. 2-3. January 31, 1922 Deputy. Unshlikht, chairman of the Cheka, sent his proposals to abolish the Cheka to Kamenev Stalin's commission. He proposed to set the term of the preliminary investigation not at 2, but at 3 months, and also to retain emergency powers in areas declared under martial law. Unshlikht opposed the subordination of the new body to the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs, and also believed that a new punitive body should be created under the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR or the All-Russian Central Executive Committee. APRF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 2. L. 16. The People's Commissariat of Justice presented its draft, see doc. No. 2. In March 1922, the Politburo of the Central Committee of the RCP (b) adopted the final version of the Regulations on the GPU, which to a greater extent reflected the provisions of the commission of Kamenev, Stalin

1. The State Political Directorate (GPU for short) is attached to the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs.

2. The chairman of the GPU is the people's commissar of internal affairs or his deputy appointed by the Council of People's Commissars.

3. To resolve the main issues and the direction of work and issues that require agreement between the individual parts, a Collegium is formed under the chairman of the GPU, the members of which are approved by the Council of People's Commissars.

Paragraph 4 of the Regulations provided for the creation of provincial, regional departments of the GPU, special and transport bodies, as well as the creation of Plenipotentiaries to unite, manage and coordinate the work of local bodies in the outskirts and in autonomous republics and regions.

In accordance with paragraphs 5 and 6 of the Regulations on the GPU, the operational staff, in terms of their rights and duties, was equated with the military personnel of the Red Army.

"7. The estimate of the GPU is approved by the Council of People's Commissars, all the estimates of local bodies are reviewed and approved in accordance with the general procedure according to the estimate of the GPU.

8. At the direct disposal of the GPU are special troops, consolidated into a separate army of the State Political Administration, in the amount established by the Council of Labor and Defense, and subordinate in all respects to the chairman of the State Political Administration.

niya.

9. The State Political Administration delegates its representative with the right of a decisive vote to the plenum of the Supreme Tribunal of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, while the individual boards of the Supreme Tribunal include representatives of the relevant parts of the State Political Administration.

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The provincial departments of the GPU delegate their representative to the collegium of the provincial tribunal, the special departments to the corresponding revolutionary tribunals, and the transport departments to the corresponding railway tribunals.

In paragraph 10 of the Regulations on the GPU, in the tasks formulated by the Kamenev-Stalin commission, a provision was added on the fulfillment of special tasks in the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars for the protection of revolutionary order, proposed by the People's Commissariat of Justice.

Paragraph 11 outlined the means for carrying out the tasks assigned to the GPU: "information, search, observation, arrest, seizure, search, inquiry, preliminary investigation and registration.

a) collecting and communicating to the appropriate state institutions all information that is of interest to them from the point of view of the fight against counter-revolution, both in the political and economic fields;

b) undercover surveillance of criminal or suspicious persons, groups and organizations on the territory of the RSFSR and beyond the cordon;

c) issuance of permits for travel abroad and entry into the RSFSR of foreign and Russian citizens;

d) expulsion from the RSFSR of unfavorable foreign citizens;

e) viewing postal-telegraph and other correspondence, both domestic and foreign;

f) proceedings for the purpose of search in compliance with the rules and procedures established by Art. 7 Decree of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee of February 6, 1922, arrests, searches, seizures, requests for certificates, information and extracts from business papers, reports and reports;

g) the suppression of armed counter-revolutionary and bandit actions with the help of GPU troops;

h) carrying out inquiries and sending cases of discovered criminal acts for hearing to the judicial authorities in compliance with Art. 7 resolutions of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee of February 6, 1922;

i) registration of persons convicted and suspected of criminal acts and their cases; registration of unreliable administrative and leading personnel in state institutions, industrial enterprises, command and administrative personnel of the Red Army.

Statistical and political development of registration data.

Registration and summation of abnormal phenomena in the life of the RSFSR in order to reveal their causes and consequences".

Paragraph 14 of the Regulations established the supervision of the NKJ over the activities of the GPU.

3. This decision of the Politburo was fundamental for the activities of state security agencies for the entire period of the existence of the Soviet state. All decisions on the directions of operational activities, significant reorganizations, and on issues of personnel policy, starting from February 1922, were initially made at meetings of the Politburo, and then approved by decisions of the highest legislative and executive bodies.

4. The American Relief Administration (ARA) was viewed by the Soviet government as an organization "helping the treacherous work of the counterrevolution." Dzerzhinsky received information about the illegal transport of explosives by the ARA. In the order of the GPU N2 29 of March 28, 1922, adopted in the development of this decision of the Politburo, it was noted that the ARA consists mainly of the military, among whom there are professional intelligence officers and counterintelligence officers, it "recruits workers from the circles of the former aristocracy, the bourgeoisie, the counter-revolutionary intelligentsia and the former white officers, and through them spreads its influence to the broad counter-revolutionary circles of the population. In this regard, the GPU was tasked with monitoring the activities of the ARA. However, given the role of this organization in helping the starving population of Russia, already on April 24 a decision was made that all ARA employees - Russian citizens - could be arrested by the GPU only by prior agreement with the full

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Ambassador of the RSFSR to all foreign organizations Pomgolat comrade. Eiduk. CA FSB. F. 66. Op. 1, D. 107. L. 211.

On March 29, 1923, at a meeting of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the RCP (b), a resolution was adopted to liquidate the activities of the ARA on Soviet territory. It was decided "to begin the liquidation of the ARA when the cargoes of the ARA, which are on the way and in the ports, will be transported to local bases, i.e. since June." RGASPI. F. 17. Op. 3. D. 347. L. 1.

5. In a memorandum addressed to Stalin, Deputy. Chairman of the GPU Unshlikht proposed specific areas of struggle against members of the Menshevik Party. He came up with the initiative to create a "Bureau for Assistance to the GPU." On March 22, at a meeting of the Politburo, a draft resolution on the Assistance Bureau was approved. The main provisions of the note were included in the circular letter of the Secret Operational Directorate No. 21 dated



April 25, 1922 (see Doc. N9 11). There was already experience in creating such organizations. On June 27, 1921, an order was issued on the formation of the Bureau of Transport Assistance under the Cheka as part of the Economic Department. CA FSB. F. 66. Op. 1. D. 100. L. 88. The issue was finally resolved at a meeting of the Politburo on September 28, 1922. The resolution noted: "To approve the proposal of the GPU on the creation in all bodies and institutions where it deems necessary, in agreement with the party committees, Assistance Group for the Organs of the GPU" RGASPI. F. 17. Op. 3. D. 314. L. 2.

6. On May 10, 1922, Unshlikht also sent in the name of V.I. Lenin's note, which stated that the lack of financial resources puts the employees of the GPU in a hopeless situation and does not allow them to conduct operational work, and all petitions in the "Soviet order" remained without results. Unshlikht noted that there was a threat of a complete collapse of all work, and we are talking about the continued existence of the State Political Administration.

The proposals of the GPU were that financial resources should be allocated on the basis of a staff of 105,000 people. Further, Unshlikht proposed to equate the salaries of employees with the salaries of employees of manufacturing enterprises, and not employees of the latter group. He asked to approve the expenses for secret agents in the amount of 10 million pre-war rubles. APRF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 52. L. 50.

7. On June 8, 1922, at a meeting of the Politburo, on the report of the deputy chairman of the GPU Unshlikht, it was decided to refrain from immediate arrests among doctors due to the complexity of the situation. It was recommended to the State Political Administration: "a) The general measures called for by the congress of doctors should be postponed until the end of the Socialist-Revolutionary process, b) The question of the arrest of a certain number of doctors, which must be carried out immediately, should be transferred to the commission of Comrades Unshlikht, Kursky and Kamenev (see p. 8-e), c) Propose to the GPU to closely monitor the behavior of doctors and other intellectual groups during the trial of the Socialist-Revolutionaries and not allow any demonstrations, speeches, etc." RGASPI. F. 17. Op. 3. D. 296. L. 3.

8. Dzerzhinsky's proposals were accepted by the Politburo of the Central Committee of the RCP(b) at a meeting of June 8, 1922 (see Doc. No. 21).

9. On June 29, 1922, the Politburo of the Central Committee of the RCP (b) adopted a resolution on the admission of students to universities, in which it obliged all students, no later than the beginning of the 1922-1923 academic year, to submit a review of the State Political Administration about their loyal attitude to the Soviet authorities. RGASPI. F. 17. Op. 3. D. 301. L. 13.

10. The activities of the GPU in the fight against the Mensheviks and Socialist-Revolutionaries were deployed in a variety of areas, which were approved by the Politburo of the Central Committee of the RCP (b). In addition to the expulsion abroad of representatives of the intelligentsia of various political views, the GPU was entrusted with the task of expelling Georgian Mensheviks, counter-revolutionary elements of the RGASPI students, abroad. F. 17. Op. 3. D. 307. L. 3. On July 20, 1922, the decision of the Politburo confirmed the need for "an energetic purge of all Menshevik elements." In order to stop attempts on the part of the Bolsheviks to assist their former comrades-in-arms in the fight against tsarism, the decree stated that "all further requests regarding the Mensheviks should be sent for preliminary consideration at a meeting of the NKJUST and

GPU." Repression is beginning to spread to the families of members of non-Bolshevik parties. "The question of the expulsion of the families of the Socialist-Revolutionaries participating in the process of the Socialist-Revolutionaries, to hand over to the Troika about the Socialist-Revolutionaries." There. D. 304. L. 3.

eleven . The initiative in the expulsion of part of the Russian intelligentsia belonged to V.I. Lenin, and control over the execution of the operation was entrusted to I.V. Stalin. Lenin wrote: "T. Stalin! On the question of the expulsion from Russia of Mensheviks, n-s-s, Cadets, etc. I would like to ask a few questions in view of the fact that this operation

started

before my vacation, not finished even now.

Has it been decided to eradicate all "popists"? Peshekhonov, Myakotin, Gornfeld? Petrishcheva and others. In my opinion, send them all out. More harmful than any Socialist-Revolutionary or more dexterous.

Also A.N. Potresov, Izgoev and all the employees of the Economist (Ozerov and many others). Me-ki, Rozanov (cunning enemy), Vigdorichik (Migulo or something like that), Lyubov Nikol. Radchenko and her young daughter (heard of as the worst enemies of Bolshevism); ON THE. Rozhkov (it is necessary to send him; incorrigible); S.L. Frank (author of "Methodology"). The commission, under the supervision of Mantsev, Messing, and others, must submit lists, it would be necessary to send several hundred such gentlemen abroad ruthlessly. Let's clean up Russia for a long time.

As for Lezhnev (the former "DAY"), think very hard: not send him? Will always be the most insidious, as far as I can tell from the articles I've read.

Ozerov, like all the employees of The Economist, are the most merciless enemies. All of them - get out of Russia.

This must be done right away. By the end of the SR trial, no later. Arrest several hundred and leave without announcing your motives, gentlemen!

All the authors of the "House of Writers", the St. Petersburg "Thought", Kharkov to search, we do not know him, this is "abroad" for us.

Need to clean quickly

no later than the end of the process of the Socialist-Revolutionaries.

Pay attention to the writers in St. Petersburg, (addresses, "New Russian Book" N9 4, 1922, p. 37) and to the list of private publishers (p. 29) With to. priv. Lenin. APRF. F. 3. Op. 59. D. 3. L. 62-63.

12 . In the Criminal Code of the RSFSR, which came into force on June 1, 1922, Article 95 read: "The escape of an arrested person from custody or from places of detention, committed by digging, breaking and generally damaging locks, walls, etc., is punishable by deprivation freedom for a term not less than one year.

13 . At a meeting of the Presidium of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee No. 53 of August 10, 1922, a draft decree on administrative expulsions submitted by the GPU and the NKJ was discussed. During the discussion, amendments were made, which the People's Commissariat of Justice insisted on: instead of a "Special Meeting", it was proposed to create a "Special Commission" under the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs, and the term of administrative expulsion should not exceed 3 years.

After discussion, the following wording was adopted:

"1. In order to isolate persons involved in counter-revolutionary actions, in respect of which permission is requested from the Presidium of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee for isolation

more than 2 months, in cases where it is possible not to resort to arrest, to establish expulsion abroad or to certain areas of the RSFSR in an administrative manner.

2. Consideration of questions on the expulsion of individuals to entrust to a special Commission under the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs, acting under the chairmanship of the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs and the People's Commissariat of Justice, approved by the Presidium of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee.

3. Orders for the expulsion of each individual must be accompanied by detailed indications of the reasons for the expulsion.

4. The decision on expulsion must indicate the area of expulsion and the time of the expulsion.

5. The list of areas of expulsion is approved by the Presidium on the proposal of the commission.

6. The term of administrative expulsion cannot exceed 3 years.

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7. Persons in respect of whom administrative expulsion has been applied shall be deprived of active and passive electoral rights for the period of expulsion.

8. Those deported to a certain area come under the supervision of the local body of the State Political Administration, which determines the place of residence of the deportee in the area of expulsion.

9. Escape from the place of expulsion or from the route to it is punishable by the court, in accordance with Art. 95 of the Criminal Code. (SU No. 51).

14 . Secretary of the Saprope Committee of the Academy of Sciences V.N. Tagantsev was accused of creating the Petrograd military organization, which was preparing a conspiracy against the Soviet government in 1921. He and many representatives of the scientific and creative intelligentsia (including the poet Nikolai Gumilyov) were arrested and shot.

15 . The Tactical Center is an organization created in the spring of 1919 on the initiative of representatives of the Cadet Party on the basis of the union of such organizations as the Council of Public Figures, the National Center and the Union for the Revival of Russia. The program settings of the organization included tasks aimed at restoring the state unity of Russia, convening a national assembly, and restoring private property. The denial of the results of the Bolshevik reforms, the support of the forces that fought against the Soviet regime, including the recognition of Kolchak as a military dictator, predetermined the struggle of the Cheka with representatives of this and other organizations that were part of it. The "tactical center" was associated with the Petrograd organization, which was led by the resident of British intelligence, Paul Dukes. Dukes was transmitting valuable information to London. "The value of Dux's messages lay in the fact that, unlike Reilly's messages, they were free from fanatical anti-communism," wrote the well-known English publicist F. Knightley. "In the sensible, precise, concise reports of Dux, there were references to the source of information." (Knightley F. Spies of the XX century / Transl. from English. M.: Respublika, 1994. S. 73). In September 1919, Dux crossed the front line and reached London. For merits in his work, he was knighted in 1920.

The main participants in the Tactical Center were arrested, and on September 23, 1919, the Izvestia newspaper published a message about the execution of 67 persons involved in

conspiratorial activity.

16 . The National Center was an organization that arose in the spring of 1918, which included representatives mainly of the Kadet Party, part of the Mensheviks and Socialist-Revolutionaries who opposed the Bolshevik program for the reorganization of Russia. The organization had a military headquarters and armed formations, the so-called "Volunteer Army of the Moscow Region", one of the leaders of which was former General N.N. Stogov, who served as chief of the All-Russian Main Staff of the Red Army. The organization included former comrade Minister of the Interior D.M. Shchepkin and others. Destroyed in the autumn of 1919. Some of the participants in the organization were part of the "Tactical Center". In August 1920, the Supreme Revolutionary Tribunal sentenced members of the National Center, the Council of Public Figures, and the Union for the Revival of Russia to various prison terms, most of which were released from punishment.

17 . The Union for the Revival of Russia, or the Left Center, is an organization that included representatives of the left wing of the Kadet Party, individual members of the parties of the Right Socialist-Revolutionaries, Popular Socialists, Bundists, and the Unity group. Founded in the spring of 1918. The goal of the "Renaissance Union" was to recreate Russian statehood by convening a Constituent Assembly, resuming the war with Germany. The leaders of the "Renaissance Union" maintained contact with the diplomatic representatives of the Entente countries, as Russia's allies in the world war, and assisted in the formation of detachments to fight the Soviet regime.

18 . The conflict between the military expert and the GPU arose because of the actions of employees of the Special Department of the Petrograd Military District. After the Kronstadt mutiny, the military counterintelligence authorities carried out a "cleansing" of the personnel, arresting and dismissing officers of the former tsarist army from the fleet. As a rule, such actions ("purges" and arrests) do not

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coordinated with the military command. In this regard, Trotsky turned to the Politburo of the Central Committee of the RCP (b) with a demand to resolve the conflict. (See Doc. 46-48).

19 . On October 16, 1922, at a meeting of the Presidium of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, a decree was adopted, in which it was noted that "on the basis of clause "E" to Art. 2 Decrees of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee of February 6, 1922 on the State Political Administration The Presidium of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee decides:

1. In order to eradicate all kinds of bandit raids and armed robberies as soon as possible, grant the GPU the right to extrajudicial reprisals, up to and including execution, against all persons caught red-handed at the crime scene during bandit raids and armed robberies (Articles 76, 183, part 2 and 184 of the Criminal Code).

2. In addition to the development of the Decree of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee on the procedure for the expulsion of persons recognized as socially dangerous, to provide the NKVD commission formed in accordance with the decree on expulsion with the right to expel and imprison in a forced labor camp at the place of expulsion for the same period (no more than three years) .

a) members of anti-Soviet political parties (Articles 60, 61, 62 of the Criminal Code);

b) persons (twice convicted of crimes under Articles 76, 85, 93, 140, 170, 171, 176, 180, 184, 190, 191 and 220 Ug. Code.

3. The GPU undertakes to report on its activities to the Presidium of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee once every 3 months. APRF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 2. L. 118.

20 . When discussing the project, disagreements arose due to the fact that N.V. Krylenko objected to special jurisdiction for crimes committed by members of the GPU (see Doc. No. 45). His objections were ignored. F. Dzerzhinsky foresaw the danger of such a situation, when employees of the state security agencies could turn into a special non-judgmental caste. On the day the Politburo's decision was adopted, he expressed his thoughts on this to G. Yagoda: "Today the PB adopted a decision to expand our rights, including the right to conduct investigations by us, to pass sentences on malfeasance of our employees. The purpose of this right is that the severity of punishment must be explained by us to all provincial departments, otherwise Krylenka's fears may be justified, and this right may turn into impunity. RGASPI. F. 76. Op. 3. D. 402. L. 57. On the other hand, the expansion of the administrative rights of the GPU led to violations of the law. So, on January 7, 1923, in shift telegram No. 25029, sent to the PP of the GPU of the Far Eastern Territory, deputy. Unshlikht, chairman of the GPU, wrote: "According to the decree of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee of October 16, 22, the right to exile belongs only to the NKVD Commission, the right to

extrajudicial reprisals in cases of bandits and employees belongs exclusively to the Collegium of the GPU. Eliminate the commission formed by you. From now on, send cases of expulsion and extrajudicial sentences to the GPU." CA FSB. F. 2. Op. 1. D. 98. L. 100.

21 . Article 131 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the RSFSR read: "The investigator has no right to refuse the suspect, the accused and his defense counsel, as well as the victim, civil plaintiff, civil defendant or their representatives in the interrogation of witnesses, the performance of an expert examination and other investigative actions to collect evidence, if the circumstances which they apply for may be relevant to the case. ... The person who filed the petition is informed about the results of consideration of petitions."

Article 148 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the RSFSR read: "Charge must be brought no later than two days from the date of the decision to bring him in as an accused, and in the case of a bringing, on the day of the bringing.

Charges may be filed after two days have elapsed in cases where the whereabouts of the accused is unknown or if he did not appear when summoned by the investigator.

The investigator, having ascertained the identity of the accused, announces to him the decision to bring him as an accused and explains the essence of the charge. The fulfillment of these actions is certified by the signature of the accused and the signature of the investigator, indicating the time of filing the charge.

If the accused refuses to sign, the investigator certifies on the decision to bring charges that the text of the decision has been announced to the accused.

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Article 149 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the RSFSR read: "When a charge is brought, the investigator is obliged to explain to the accused his rights provided for in Article 46 of this Code, which is noted on the decision to bring him as an accused.

mogo, which is certified by the signature of the accused.

22. Article 111 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the RSFSR. Turnout with confession; Article 116 Article 119 Article 121 Article 131 article 139. Inadmissibility of disclosure of preliminary investigation data; Article 142 Article 143. Involvement as an accused; article 148. Bringing charges; Article 149. Explanation to the accused of his rights during the preliminary investigation; article 151. Record of the interrogation of the accused; Article 161. Summons and interrogation of the victim; Article 162 Confrontation; Article 163. Procedure for confrontation; article 164. Presentation for identification; article 186. Obtaining samples for comparative research; article 195. Grounds and terms for suspension of a preliminary investigation; Article 207. Referral of a criminal case to a prosecutor; Article 208. Grounds for termination of a criminal case; article 211 Article 214 Article 215 Article 216 Article 230

23. Article 19 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the RSFSR. Providing the accused with the right to defense; Article 21. Identification of the causes and conditions that contributed to the commission of a crime.

24. Krylenko's note appeared in connection with his disagreements on this issue with G. Yagoda. On October 7, 1922, Yagoda sent a note to Lenin, in which he noted: "The indicated amendments to Comrade. Krylenko fundamentally contradict the already adopted resolution of the Politburo of September 28. this year As for the inclusion in par. "a" of the words "and with sanction",

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the question of this was debated at a meeting of the Politburo, and it was decided that sentences should be passed not with a sanction, but with the knowledge of the People's Commissar of Justice. The GPU insists on keeping the editorial of the Politburo dated September 28. (APRF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 2. L. 108).

25 . One of the prominent figures of the Menshevik Party, N. Rozhkov, in the middle of 1921 made a statement that the party should stop conducting political work. Subsequently, he joined a group of left professors (a group of assistance to the Soviet power) and wrote an article about his disagreements with the leading figures of the Menshevik Party on the issue of the struggle against the Soviet power, which, in his opinion, could only lead to the victory of the counter-revolution. After the decision of the Politburo of December 7, 1922, which decided to postpone the expulsion of Rozhkov, Lenin sent a letter to Stalin in which he challenged the legality of the decision. He motivated his opinion by the fact that "contrary to custom and the charter, the decision was not put on the agenda until 12 noon, secondly, the documents were not previously communicated to the members of the Central Committee, thirdly, there were no grounds for haste after a double discussion this question was not. Therefore, on December 14, 1922, the Politburo reversed the previous decision.

26 . After the collapse of Austria-Hungary in October 1918, in November of the same year, the Western Ukrainian People's Republic (ZUNR) was proclaimed in Eastern Galicia. In July 1919, Eastern Galicia became part of Poland. Representatives of Ukrainian organizations waged an active struggle for the separation of this territory from the Polish state and the formation of an independent and independent republic. The Soviet leadership, along with supporting the Communist Party of Eastern Galicia, began to finance organizations of Ukrainian nationalists that destabilized the internal political situation in Poland. The report of the Ministry of the Interior of Poland dated March 5, 1923 noted that the "leaders of the ZUNR dictatorship" had returned from

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Moscow, where they received support, including financial support, to fight for the secession of Eastern Galicia and the formation of an independent republic. CA FSB. F. 2. Op. 1. D. 358. L. 78-79, 89.

27 . Disagreements between the GPU and the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs arose over the accusation of espionage activities of the Polish military attache Merz, his assistant Emissarsky-Pinkela and the military attache of the Angorian government Ziya Bey. By a resolution of the Politburo, a commission headed by V. Molotov was created. The members of the commission J. Ganetsky and R. Pillar were entrusted with preparing the conclusion. The opinions of the two members of the commission were opposite in this case. R. Pillar insisted that the documents found in the possession of military attaches testify to their espionage activities. Ya. Ganetsky, disagreeing with the arguments of R. Pillar, noted that the secret documents were handed over by agents of the GPU to the military attache, after which they were immediately detained. There are no other documents "except for the materials delivered by the GPU" in the file. The search of official representatives of foreign states, which did not bring any materials on espionage, was a violation of international norms. None of the agents involved in the espionage activities of foreign representatives was detained by the GPU. Ya. Ganetsky's opinion was recognized as objective and corresponding to the real situation. By decision of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the RCP (b), the NKID was instructed to settle the conflict that had arisen through the fault of the GPU. APRF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 240. L. 17-26.

28. On May 19, 1923, Deputy Chairman of the GPU Unshlikht appealed to I. Stalin with a complaint against K. Radek, who did not obey the orders of the foreign apparatus to establish the protection of responsible workers abroad. On May 24, a Politburo Resolution was adopted, obliging all responsible workers to obey the orders of Comrade Unshlikht (RGASPI. F. 17. Op. 3. D. 356. L. 3).

29. Since 1922, the state security organs have been involved by the ruling communist party to fight the internal party opposition. The "workers' opposition" that formed in the early 1920s in the party, among other things, criticized the bureaucracy in the internal life of the party, which intensified the separation of the tops of the party from the rank and file members. Headed by G.I. Myasnikov, a small conspiratorial organization called the "Working Group" was one of the radical groups of opposition that arose in the RCP(b). In March 1922, the organs of the GPU opened a case for the publication and distribution of Myasnikov's pamphlet, which was confiscated. In September 1923, about 20 members of the "Working Group" were arrested. By a resolution of the NKVD commission on administrative deportations, they were sentenced to various terms.

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thirty . On October 29, 1923, signed by Yagoda and Deribas, a message was sent to Stalin on the merits of the issue. It noted that "returning an extract from the minutes of the meeting of the Sibburo of 13/9-23, the GPU informs that it does not meet with objections to the revision by the Plenipotentiary Representation of the GPU in Siberia of the lists of all previously sent to Siberia and left at the suggestion of the commission of the NKVD in the working centers for the transfer of these exiles to other areas at the discretion of the PP, about which a corresponding order was given by comrade. Pavlunovsky.

As regards the first part of this resolution, the GPU, without objecting to it as a principle, asks that the right be left to the GPU in individual cases, stipulating

due to intelligence-operational and political necessity, to accurately determine the place of exile, especially since in fact such a procedure was practiced. APRF. F. 45. Op. 1. D. 170. L. 15.

31 . In conditions when there was a constant reduction in staffing and expenses for the maintenance of the State Political Administration, the leadership of the GPU sought to emphasize the importance of their work to destabilize the situation in Poland, noting the need to allocate funds. February 2, 1924 Deputy. prev. GPU Unshlikht sent a note to the Politburo, in which, referring to this decision of November 13, 1923, he asked to allocate 6 thousand dollars for carrying out

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work in Galicia. APRF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 52. L. 127. The Politburo of the Central Committee of the RCP(b) approved the funding at the meeting of February 2, 1924.

32 . G.I. Myasnikov was the leader of one of the opposition groups in the Working Group party. In May 1921, Myasnikov sent a memorandum to the Central Committee, in which he pointed out the growing gap between the party and the working class. In particular, he wrote in a note that "after we have suppressed the resistance of the exploiters and have been constituted as the only power in the country, we must ... abolish the death penalty, proclaim freedom of speech, which no one in the world has ever seen from monarchists to anarchists inclusive. By this measure, we would secure our influence among the masses of the city and the countryside, as well as on a global scale" (Power and opposition. The Russian political process of the XX century. M.: ROSSPEN, 1995. P. 109).

In general, Myasnikov's views were qualified as a revision of the "general line" of the party. In March 1922 he was arrested for corrupting the party ranks, but after a hunger strike he was released. In June 1923 he was exiled to Berlin. In September 1923, during the operational investigation by the GPU of ordinary members of the "Working Group", Myasnikov was fraudulently summoned to Moscow, arrested and sentenced to three years in prison.

33 . On March 31, 1924, Dzerzhinsky addressed the Politburo with a proposal to take decisive measures in the fight against counter-revolutionaries and their possible terrorist plans in connection with the trip of our delegation for negotiations with England. He substantiated his proposal by the fact that in connection with the unpunished murder of Comrade Vorovsky, the activity of the white emigration has sharply intensified. In Soviet Russia, according to Dzerzhinsky, the former aristocracy and officers strengthen their ties with emigration and foreign missions. Their efforts are aimed at restoring the bourgeois order. On Dzerzhinsky's note there is a handwritten note: "It is proposed: 1. To instruct the OGPU to take decisive measures for protection. I. Stalin. V. Molotov. G. Zinoviev. L. Kaganovich. At the same time, he suggested that a note be given in the press to the effect that the Central Committee of the USSR had given the OGPU special powers to fight counterfeiters and counterrevolutionaries. A resolution on strengthening measures to combat counterfeiters was adopted at a meeting of the Politburo on March 29, 1924 (APRF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 193. L. 3-4).

34 . ON THE. Rozhkov has been a member of the RSDLP since 1905. After the October Revolution, he criticized the power of the Bolsheviks, spoke about the need to create a socialist government with the involvement of representatives of other political parties. His position largely corresponded to the views of the Mensheviks. He was the rector of the Pedagogical Institute in Petrograd. In February 1921 he was arrested. Due to the threat you



exiled abroad wrote a letter about his withdrawal from the Menshevik Party. He was exiled to Pskov. At the end of December 1923, Rozhkov wrote a letter to Kamenev from Pskov with a request to be allowed to travel to Petrograd once every two weeks to give lectures at the Communist University. Zinoviev. The GPU was instructed to give an opinion on such a possibility. On May 21, 1924, Dzerzhinsky sent a note to the Politburo with the following content: "According to the information collected, Rozhkov should not be allowed into Leningrad, but should not be kept in Pskov, where he can enjoy great scientific authority. It would be more expedient for him to settle in Moscow, where our apparatus could observe him. This proposal was approved at a meeting of the Politburo. Subsequently, Rozhkov worked as the director of the Historical Museum, he died in 1927. APRF. F. 3. Op. 59. D. 10. L. 75-76, 92-94.

35. Head of the Moscow Bureau of the Socialist-Revolutionary Party D.D. Donskoy was repeatedly arrested by the Cheka-OGPU. At the trial of the Socialist-Revolutionary Party, he was sentenced to death. By this decision of the Politburo, the death sentence was commuted to Donskoy by 5 years in prison. In September 1924, he was exiled to the Naryn Territory, where he worked as the head of a hospital in one of the villages in the West Siberian Territory. Died 24 September 1936

36. As a result of the operational game "Syndicate-2", the head of the "People's Union for the Defense of the Motherland and Freedom" was brought to Soviet territory and arrested

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B.V. Savinkov. During an open court hearing in August 1924, Savinkov publicly renounced the fight against the Soviet regime, and then actively involved in propaganda work. His appeals through the press to the leaders of the emigration about the need to stop the struggle against the Bolsheviks, the publication abroad of the letter "Why I recognize Soviet power" were an important means of disintegrating the ranks of the white emigration. Based on the fact that the prison regime for Savinkov provided for trips accompanied by guards to the city, visits to theaters, as well as wide access to the press, a decision was made that did not allow any harassment of Savinkov in the periodical press (For more details, see: Boris Savinkov at the Lubyanka, Dokumenty (Moscow: ROSSPEN, 2001):

37. Since the formation of the commission of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the RCP (b) for political affairs, it included a representative of the OGPU. First it was Dzerzhinsky, then Menzhinsky, then Yagoda.

One of the main tasks of the commission was to keep under centralized control the punitive policy when considering political cases and sentences for CMN. The creation of the commission was preceded by certain stages. So, at a meeting of the Politburo on September 21, 1922, when discussing the issue of abolishing the death sentence for the accused Shishkin, it was decided that "in order to unify all punitive policies, it should be established that sentences in political cases should be preliminary, before they are considered The Presidium of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee should be sent for information by Comrade. Dzerzhinsky". RGASPI. F. 17. Op. 3. D. 313. L. 2.

38. November 13, 1924 V.R. Menzhinsky, in a note to the Politburo of the Central Committee of the RCP (b), proposed to expand the rights of the OGPU "in relation to the out-of-court examination of cases of persons involved in forging cash checks with the application of sanctions under Art. Art. 10 and 85 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR of 1922

Art. 10 UK. In the absence of direct indications in the Criminal Code on certain

types of crimes, punishments or measures of social protection are applied in accordance with the articles of the Criminal Code, which provide for the most similar crimes in importance and type, in compliance with the rules of the general part of this code.

Art. 85 of the Criminal Code. Counterfeiting of a metal coin, state treasury notes, money bonds, bank notes of the State Bank and state securities, as well as counterfeiting in the form of craft or by prior agreement of several stamps and other signs of state payment, including railway and water transport tickets, - is punishable by imprisonment for a term not less than three years.

Counterfeiting of a metal coin, state treasury notes, money bonds, bank notes of the State Bank and state securities, if

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perpetrated by prior agreement of several persons or in the form of a fishery - is punishable in relation to all participants and

accomplices with capital punishment, with reduction under extenuating circumstances of punishment to imprisonment for a term of at least five years with strict isolation and confiscation of all property. (Collection of materials on the history of socialist criminal legislation. 1917-1937. M., 1938. P. 155).

Menzhinsky's note on the need to expand the rights of the OGPU on behalf of Stalin was sent to the chairman of the Central Control Commission of the RCP (b) V.V. Kuibyshev. On November 18, People's Commissar of Justice D.I. Kursk. In his opinion, "the current Criminal Code gives every opportunity to harshly and quickly punish the forgery of checks, since the investigation has already been carried out, even if by the GPU apparatus. Comrade's fears Menzhinsky that the court will consider such cases as a simple forgery or fraud, and not as a forgery of banknotes in the presence of Art. 10 of the Criminal Code (analogy), which refers to that. Menzhinsky, have no grounds, especially in the new edition of Art. 85 Angle. Code, finally, the defense in these cases may not be directly allowed.

On the other hand, the powers of the GPU are currently expanded to the limit (the right to imprison any "dangerous" subject in a camp for 3 years, the right of capital punishment in a number of cases, the right of emergency troikas to combat banditry, etc.). Under

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the deal of checks is still not such a mass phenomenon as to require such extraordinary measures of struggle.

November 19 People's Commissar for Finance G.Ya. Sokolnikov sent a note to Stalin and Kursky, in which he also disagreed with Menzhinsky that the counterfeiting of checks could be equated with the counterfeiting of money and that, therefore, extrajudicial investigative actions should be extended to this type of counterfeiting. A check is not a document that has legal tender value in circulation, and is not required to be accepted ... The fight against check forgery is easier already because the detection of an attempt to receive a fake check at the same time reveals the criminal. Again, this is not the case when counterfeit money is detected. Therefore, I think that Comrade Menzhinsky's proposal is not subject to approval. APRF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 193. L. 7-11.

39. The Poalei Zion (Workers of Zion) organization was founded in 1899. In August 1905, the Jewish Social Democratic Labor Party was formed in Zurich. In 1919, the left faction of the ESDRP formed the Jewish Communist Party Poalei Zion. Throughout the 20s, the Secret Department of the OGPU waged a constant struggle against Jewish organizations, considering them as anti-Soviet and Zionist.

skies. On the night of June 25-26, 1928, the final operation was carried out to liquidate the Jewish Communist Workers' Party. This operation was carried out both in Moscow and simultaneously in all the republics of the USSR. See doc. N\$189

40. Starting from the end of 1922, due to the difficult economic situation in the country, there was a constant reduction in the cost of maintaining the organs of the GPU. One of the supporters of reducing the numerical strength of the OGPU was L.D. Trotsky. In a memorandum addressed to Stalin on November 23, 1923, he noted that "during the parade, a flagrant abnormality with the GPU troops was revealed to the whole world." The fact was that on the anniversary of the revolution, three GPU infantry regiments, a special detachment, a horse unit and artillery passed through Red Square. As Trotsky noted, if foreign correspondents realized that these were GPU troops, then this fact could be used against the Soviet state. In his opinion, the existence of the GPU troops was absolutely not caused or justified by anything. Trotsky asserted that any regiment is no less reliable and firm than the units of the GPU, and the cadet units are incomparably more reliable and firm. For emergencies there was CHON. And the presence in the hands of the GPU of a whole special army of all kinds of weapons compromised the country both before friends and enemies. Proceeding from this, Trotsky proposed decisively to put an end to this situation. His proposals boiled down to reducing the size of the GPU to 20,000 people, but selected, with individual recommendations for each, with an increased salary. The same applies to the border guards (no more than 25,000 people). APRF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 52. L. 60-64.

The issue of the estimate of the OGPU was constantly considered at meetings of the Politburo, which created commissions to discuss this problem. In December 1923, a commission composed of V.V. Kuibysheva, F.E. Dzerzhinsky and G.Ya. Sokolnikova made a proposal and the Politburo approved the estimate of 72 million rubles. However, guided by the general directives of the Central Committee of the RCP (b) and the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR on reducing costs and saving state funds at the expense of the costs of maintaining the state apparatus, the OGPU again reduced this figure. On December 12, F. Dzerzhinsky sent a letter to Stalin, in which he noted: "By a resolution of the P / Bureau, a commission consisting of Kuibyshev, Sokolnikov and myself was formed to consider the possibility of reducing the estimate of the OGPU. Based on the report of this commission, the P / Bureau approved the draft of the OGPU for the reduction of troops and employees, reducing the annual estimate to 72 million. rb in order for the commission to continue its work to find further possibilities for reductions. Our further work (OGPU) outlined a further reduction in the apparatus of the OGPU, which reduces the annual estimate to 65,778,042, which determines our estimate for January 1924 at 5,361,000 rbl instead of 6 mil. rb of the previous months, based on the annual estimate of 72 mil.

Meanwhile, NKFin itself, regardless of the work of the commission, outlines for us an estimate of 4,500,000 rubles for January, i.e. at 1.95 mil. less than in December.

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I categorically protest against such actions of the NKFin, both on formal and substantive grounds, and I ask the Central Committee of the RCP to indicate to the NKFin that it cannot reduce our estimates without the decision of the P/Bureau on the conclusion of the P/Bureau Commission.

I must once again point out that we (the OGPU) ourselves are working on a further systematic reduction, but such a mechanical reduction of the NKFin results only in the complete disorganization of the OGPU and its organs. (RGASPI. F. 76. Op. 3. D. 305. L. 64). However, despite the objections of F. Dzerzhinsky, the estimate of the OGPU was cut by the decision of the Politburo. 18 million allocated for the first quarter

rub., the second quarter - 15, the third and fourth for 12.5 million rubles. The estimate for 1925 was also reduced.

41. After the end of the Civil War, employees of the Foreign Department took an active part in organizing the revolutionary movement in the countries of Eastern and Central Europe. Their main task was to provide material and organizational assistance to the communist parties of Germany, Poland and other countries in destabilizing the domestic political situation and trying to organize strikes and uprisings with the aim of carrying out coup d'état.

After the defeat of armed uprisings in Germany and Bulgaria, as well as the strengthening of the international position of the USSR, the Politburo decides to refuse direct participation in the deployment of sabotage work abroad.

42. The issue of relations with the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs constantly worried the chairman of the OGPU F. Dzerzhinsky, since friction arose between plenipotentiaries and residents in foreign countries (see doc. N9 92). Constant protests caused the arrests of diplomatic representatives of foreign states in the USSR. In this regard, Dzerzhinsky set the task for his deputy M. Trilisser to regulate interaction with the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs. Back in February 1925, Dzerzhinsky proposed a specific plan aimed at improving these relations. He wrote: "In view of our relations with the NKIDel, it is necessary to regulate them by a resolution of the P / Bureau and then strictly adhere to the established rules. I cannot agree to the continuation of these relations in the form as they have been until now, because the interests of the state suffer somewhat from this. NKIDel is the leader and conductor of the foreign policy of the USSR and the only representative of the USSR for other states. Therefore, our constant hostile attitude towards the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs disorganizes the prestige of Soviet power in the eyes of foreign countries, and we are doomed to complete impotence. Our work and materials are therefore underutilized—to the detriment of the state. And I demand that our relations be streamlined, precisely bearing in mind the necessary efforts of our influence and greater use of the results of the work of the INO and KTO. Please report this to Comrade Menzhinsky.

I ask you to submit to me a draft of such regulation, based on the decisions of the commission, comrade t. KUIBYSHEV, POLITBURO, etc. T. Litvinov put forward the following points: 1) Arrests of foreigners take place without warning from the NKIDel. 2) Searches and arrests of foreigners are not sufficiently substantiated. 3) NKIDel requests remain unanswered or incorrect answers are given, which as a result discredits not only NKIDel, but also the USSR. This is the heaviest accusation. All its edge is against us. V. Ilyich would have cashed us out for this. And as a result, we organize everyone against us and give foreigners a pretext to launch a campaign that in the USSR everything is ruled by the GPU. Politically, this is a most dangerous result. It enables the enemies of the USSR to make the OGPU the organizing element of intervention and counter-revolution. 4) Illegal denial of exit visas to foreigners. 5) Do not judge foreigners in the GPU. 6) A more precise definition of the concept of "economic espionage". 7) Settlement of the issue of INO materials - sending through plenipotentiaries.

In order to monitor the progress of specific issues related to NKIDel, it is necessary for us to have a special representative who is fully responsible for this, and not like now, when it is not known who is watching and answering, as in the question of the exchange with the Poles. RGASPI. F. 76. Op. 3. D. 349. L. 2-2ob.

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43. Stalin's dissatisfaction with the activities of the chief of security Belenky was caused by the fact that in August 1925 Belenky did not let G.I. Broido (rector of the KUTV), who was Stalin's deputy in the People's Commissariat for Nationalities in 1921-1922. In this regard, Stalin wrote to Broido: "You can be sure that Belenky will suffer for this" (RGASPI. F. 558. Op. 11. D. 35. L. 54). In 1928, Belenky was relieved of his post as chief of Stalin's bodyguards. Pauker was appointed in his place.

44 . In the early 1920s, the North Caucasus was engulfed in bandit uprisings. The analytical report presented by the plenipotentiary representation of the GPU of the South-East of Russia noted the most important factors that caused the growth of these speeches. These included: complete isolation from the masses and arbitrariness of the central government, the solution of legal problems by the clergy and tribal elders (it was noted that in some areas the power was in the hands of one clan); the impoverishment of the masses after the Civil War and the lack of material assistance from the Soviet authorities in resolving economic issues; unresolved land issue (a small number of pastures and arable land and the struggle for them). The growth in speeches was influenced by the general situation in the country associated with the gap in prices for industrial and agricultural products. The suppression of the uprisings was entrusted to the GPU.

45 . A.R. Gots and E.M. Timofeev were active figures in the Socialist-Revolutionary Party who took part in the struggle against tsarism during the years of the first Russian revolution in 1905. At the trial of 1922 in the case of the Socialist-Revolutionary Party A.R. Gots and E.M. Timofeev were sentenced to death. In January 1924, the death sentence was commuted by him to imprisonment for a term of 5 years. In the spring of 1925 they were released, but in the autumn they were again arrested and sentenced to 2 years in prison. After his release, Gots worked in the provincial plan of the city of Simbirsk, and Timofeev also worked in the provincial plan of the city of Uralsk. They were arrested again in 1937 and sentenced to 25 years in labor camps. Gots died in prison in 1940. Timofeev was shot in September 1941 by the verdict of the Supreme Commissariat of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

46 . The OGPU bodies regularly carried out operations to evict speculators. So, in November 1923, 2,400 people were evicted from Moscow, of which 1,772 people were sentenced to imprisonment in the Solovetsky concentration camp for a term of 1 to 3 years. (Plekhanov A.M. Activities of state security agencies in the 20s. M., 2001. P. 121).

47 . On April 29, the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks approved the resolution of the STO on measures to combat smuggling. Economic measures were the central link. First of all, the task was to expand the production of consumer goods that were contraband items, to supply the population of the border strip with these goods, to reduce trade markups by state and cooperative trade on goods constituting contraband items. At the same time, the OGPU was instructed to intensify operational work to identify malicious and wealthy smugglers, ensure greater severity of repressions, and ensure a simplified procedure for litigating cases of smuggling. RGASPI. F. 17. Op. 3. D. 558. L. 6, 12-15.

48. According to the estimates of the OGPU, about 55,000 people took part in the struggle against the Soviet regime in Dagestan. Several divisions of the Red Army blocked the territory of Dagestan, after which an operation was launched to disarm the population. During it, 1867 people were arrested, of which 1518 were soon released. 70,000 weapons were seized. 139 people were subjected to extrajudicial repression by the decision of an emergency troika, which included representatives of the OGPU (deputy PR of the OGPU of the SKK, head of the Dagotdel of the OGPU) and a representative of the Revolutionary Military Council. The emergency troika sentenced 52 people to death during the operation. CA FSB. F. 2. Op. 4. D. 136. L. 14-15, 171.

49 . In connection with the growth of uprisings in Buryat-Mongolia, by a decree of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee of the USSR of October 26, 1926, Buryat-Mongolia was recognized as "unfavorable in terms of banditry." At a meeting of the Politburo on December 16, 1926, when discussing this issue, there was

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a resolution was adopted to extend the rights of the OGPU bodies to combat banditry in the Buryat-Mongolian Republic for two months. RGASPI. F. 17. Op. 162. D. 4. L. 30.

50 . Forced plans for industrial construction objectively influenced the increase in the number of fires, explosions, and accidents at industrial enterprises. Among the various measures to eliminate the devastating consequences of these accidents, the fight against "sabotage" is put forward in the first place, which is considered by the Soviet leadership as one of the main causes of economic difficulties. The increased number of foreign specialists at industrial enterprises was associated with the intensification of espionage and anti-Soviet work of foreign states on the territory of the USSR. The Soviet leadership strengthened the role of the OGPU in economic construction (see note 52 to doc. N2 145)

51 . Musavatists are members of the Azerbaijani nationalist Musavat (Equality) party, which arose in 1911 in Baku. The original name was the Musavat Muslim Democratic Party. In June 1917, the Musavatists united with the "Turkic Party of Federalists", which arose in Ganja after the February Revolution. From that time on, the party was called the Turkic Democratic Party Musavat. Its program contained the demand for national-territorial autonomy within the Russian state. The official organ is the Istiglad (Independence) newspaper. After the October Revolution, Musavatists participated in the creation of the Transcaucasian Commissariat and the convocation of the Transcaucasian Seim, in the government of the Transcaucasian Democratic Federative Republic. When the republic collapsed, their faction in the Transcaucasian Seim initiated the proclamation of the Azerbaijan Republic, which was liquidated in April 1920. On May 26, Musavatists, relying on Turkish troops, made an unsuccessful coup attempt. The party leaders later emigrated.

52 . The main provisions of the Politburo's decision on measures to combat sabotage were reflected in numerous orders, circulars of the OGPU related to the restructuring of their activities, and a sharp increase in repression in the fight against sabotage and criminal negligence. To ensure the normal operation of, first of all, large industrial enterprises, military plants, railway transport facilities, the counterintelligence department was instructed to fully use the apparatus of the economic, special and transport departments to prevent attempts at sabotage and sabotage. The OGPU was made responsible for the fight against sabotage and for the state of the fire and general guards, and the OGPU was endowed with emergency powers. On April 4, the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR adopted a resolution in which the OGPU was granted the right "to consider extrajudicially, up to the application of capital punishment and the publication in the press of cases of sabotage, arson, fires, explosions, damage to machine installations, as with malicious intent , and without it. Along with this, extrajudicial repressions for negligence, for not taking security measures and for the lack of fire fighting equipment in warehouses, factories and enterprises of state industry, and transport intensified. The negligence of officials and all other persons, as a result of which destruction, explosions, fires and other acts of sabotage occurred, was equated to state

gift crimes. All these specific installations were contained in the order of the OGPU No. 70/25 of April 11, 1927 of the Central Administration of the FSB. F. 66 Op. 1 D. 46. L. 2. A special file was started for each large enterprise, in which all information materials about explosions, fires, the state of the general and fire protection, characteristics of suspicious personnel were to be grouped.

53. On April 6, 1927, the Chinese police raided the Soviet embassy in Beijing. Some of the embassy employees were arrested. Residents of the Foreign Department of the OGPU, who were engaged in intelligence activities, worked under legal cover as employees of embassies and trade missions. In connection with the possibility of seizing documentation that could compromise the Soviet government and serve to accuse the USSR of conducting intelligence

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bots, measures were taken for greater secrecy. A detailed decision on the issue was made at a meeting of the Politburo on May 5, 1927 (see Doc. No. 148).

54 . The issue was considered in connection with the note by M.M. Litvinov with a complaint about the activities of the PC service of state security agencies. A very important diplomatic message, sent from the League of Nations on April 29, was received at the NKID only on May 8. The People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs could not respond to this document in a timely manner when he was approached by representatives of the diplomatic corps in Moscow. On this fact, the employees of the PC service were punished by the order of the chairman of the OGPU. APRF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 92. L. 19.

In the second half of the 1920s, the OGPU repeatedly issued orders to increase the responsibility for perusal of correspondence. In February 1928, in connection with a number of failures in this work, the local departments of the OGPU issued an order prohibiting the opening and control of foreign diplomatic correspondence. In exceptional cases, the perusal of correspondence was entrusted not to the service of the PC, but to the counterintelligence department.

55 . After the murder of the White Guards on June 7, 1927, the Plenipotentiary of the USSR in Poland P.L. Voikov, on June 9, a government report was published, which cited the facts of counter-revolutionary and terrorist actions in the USSR, "sufficiently characterizing the work of the British government and its vassal bodies on the territory of the USSR." The government charged the OGPU with the obligation to take decisive measures to "protect the country from foreign spies, arsonists and murderers, together with their monarchist and White Guard allies" (Pravda. 1927. June 9). The next day, a message was published by the OGPU board, which said: "In view of the open transition to terrorist and sabotage and destructive work on the part of the monarchist White Guard, acting from abroad on orders and at the expense of foreign intelligence services," the board of the OGPU post - ordered to publish the verdict on capital punishment - execution, - handed down at the meeting of June 9 of this year. in respect of the following persons: Dolgorukov P.D., Elvengren G.E., Malevich-Malevsky K.N., Evreinov V.A., Skalsky A.E., Popov M.A., Shcheglovitova E.N. V.I. I., Koropenko N.A., Gurevich S.N., Mazurenko S.E., Annenkov V.I., Meshchersky A.A. Basically, the accusations boiled down to espionage in favor of England, illegal border crossing in order to create counter-revolutionary organizations, ties with the White

guard organizations, terror. The sentence passed without trial was carried out on June 9, 1927 (Pravda. 1927. June 10).

56 . The decision of the Politburo to launch work on the preparation of sabotage groups was made in connection with the proposals of K. Voroshilov, set out in a note to the Politburo dated June 16, 1927. The Chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council noted that the increasingly aggravated international situation and the events of recent days again forced the RVS PB question about the creation of sabotage organizations on the territory of our opponents. He recommended recalling the experience of the INO VChK-GPU and the RU of the Red Army, when it was possible to stop bandit attacks from the territory of Poland in 1921-1922. As the main organizer of the campaign against the USSR and even a possible, in his opinion, war in 1928, Voroshilov named England, which uses the special services of Poland and Romania in the fight against the Soviet country. At a meeting of the Politburo on June 16, 1927, at the request of Voroshilov, it was decided to consider the issue of the Irish. On June 27, in connection with the problem of creating sabotage groups, the question of Ireland was raised. AP RF. F. 3. Op. 50. D. 32. L. 97—

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57 . During the operational game "Trust" in September 1925, the English intelligence officer Sidney Reilly was captured on the territory of the USSR. In the process of its development, data were obtained on the activities of British special services in various regions of the world. It was about using the materials of Reilly's interrogations in the periodical press to expose the policy of England.

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58. The betrayal of the OGPU agent Operput, one of the main defendants in Operation Trust, who fled to Finland on April 12, 1927, together with the emissary of General Kutepov Zakharchenko, meant the end of the operational game. Through the OGPU, the publication of several articles was organized, which contained information that the Operput continued to act in the interests of the OGPU bodies. As a result of these actions of the state security organs, Operput and Zakharchenko illegally crossed the border and tried to blow up the OGPU building on Malaya Lubyanka. During the capture of the terrorists, who offered armed resistance, they were killed. In July 1928, the militants of the emigrant organization "Russian General Military Union", headed by General Kutepov, detonated a bomb in the pass office of the OGPU building.

59. In February 1925, an important decision was made to transfer all sabotage and propaganda work abroad from the bodies of the OGPU and the Intelligence Department to the leading bodies of the communist parties of these countries. In this case, another step was taken in order not to give grounds for accusing the Soviet government of carrying out subversive activities in Poland.

60. The execution of twenty people accused of counter-revolutionary terrorist activities by the decision of the Collegium of the OGPU provoked a sharply negative reaction from the international community and leaders of the social democratic movement in a number of European countries. For example, in the name of the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR A.I. Rykov received a telegram from the British socialists, in which they called for "an end to extrajudicial executions", which "shock British society". (APRF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 281. L. 105). Krylenko's proposal is an attempt to give the appearance of respect for the law in carrying out extrajudicial repressions by the OGPU. Analysis of the proposals put forward by Krylenko, deposited in Stalin's personal archive, witness



suggests that in fact it was reanimated in the Decree of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR of December 1, 1934 "On the procedure for conducting cases on the preparation or commission of terrorist acts", the development of which is attributed to Stalin.

61. The chapter of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR "State Crimes" was put into effect after the Regulations on State Crimes adopted by the III session of the USSR Central Executive Committee on February 25, 1927 (SZ USSR. 1927. No. 12. Art. 123) came into force. Articles 58 1 -58 14 of the Criminal Code (counter-revolutionary crimes) were adopted on June 6, 1927 (SU RSFSR. 1927. No. 49. Art. 330):

"58 Any action aimed at overthrowing, undermining or weakening the power of the workers' and peasants' soviets and those elected by them, on the basis of the Constitution of the USSR and the constitutions of the union republics, the workers' and peasants' governments of the Union of the USSR, union and autonomous republics or to the destruction or weakening of the external security of the USSR and the main economic, political and national gains of the proletarian revolution.

By virtue of the international solidarity of the interests of all working people, the same actions are recognized as counter-revolutionary even when they are directed at any other working people's state, even if it is not part of the USSR.

58 2 . Armed insurrection or counter-revolutionary invasion of Soviet territory by armed gangs, seizure of power in the center or in the localities for the same purposes, and in particular with the aim of forcibly tearing away from the USSR and a separate union republic any part of its territory or terminating prisoners The USSR treaties with foreign states entail the highest measure of social protection - execution or declaration of an enemy of workers with confiscation of property and deprivation of citizenship of the union republic and, thereby, citizenship of the Union SSR and expulsion from the USSR forever, with the admission of softening under exceptional circumstances, reduction to imprisonment with strict isolation for a term not less than three years, with confiscation of all or part of the property.

58 3 . Relations for counter-revolutionary purposes with a foreign state or with its individual representatives, as well as assistance in any way to a foreign state that is at war with the USSR

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or combating it by means of intervention or blockade, entail the social protection measures specified in Article 58 2 of this Code.

58 4 . Providing assistance in any way to that part of the international bourgeoisie, which, not recognizing the equality of the communist system that is replacing the capitalist system, seeks to overthrow it, as well as to social groups under the influence or directly organized by this bourgeoisie and organizations in carrying out activities hostile to the USSR, entails imprisonment with strict isolation for a term not less than three years with confiscation of all or part of property, with an increase, under especially aggravating circumstances, up to the highest measure of social protection - execution or declaring the working people an enemy with the deprivation of the citizenship of the union republic and, thereby, the citizenship of the USSR and expulsion from the borders of the USSR forever, with confiscation of property.

58 5 . Inducing a foreign state or any public groups in it, by means of intercourse with their representatives, using false documents or other means, to declare war, armed intervention in the affairs of the USSR or other hostile actions, in particular: to blockade, to seize state property of the USSR or union republics, breaking diplomatic relations, breaking agreements concluded with the USSR, etc., entails the measures of social protection specified in Article 582 of this Code.

58 6 . Espionage, i.e. transfer, theft or collection for the purpose of transferring information, which by its content is a specially protected state secret, to foreign states, counter-revolutionary organizations or private individuals, entails imprisonment with strict isolation for a term not less than three years with confiscation of all or part of the property, and in cases where espionage has caused or could have caused especially serious consequences for the interests of the USSR, the highest measure of social protection is the execution or declaration of an enemy of workers with the deprivation of citizenship of the union republic and thereby citizenship of the USSR and expulsion from the borders of the USSR forever, with confiscation of property.

Transfer, theft or collection for the purpose of transferring economic information that does not constitute a specially protected state secret in its content, but is not subject to disclosure by direct prohibition of the law or by order of the heads of departments, institutions or enterprises, for a fee or free of charge, to organizations and persons specified above are punishable by imprisonment for up to three years.

Note 1. Information listed in a special list approved by the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR in agreement with the councils of people's commissars of the Union republics and published for general information is considered a specially protected state secret.

Note 2. With regard to espionage of the persons referred to in Article 193 1 of this Code, Art. 193 24 of the same Code. June 6, 1927 (SU. 1927. N° 49. Art. 330), January 9, 1928 (SU. 1928. No. 12. Art. 108).

58 7 . Undermining the state industry, transport, trade, money circulation or credit system, as well as cooperation, committed for counter-revolutionary purposes by appropriately using state institutions or enterprises or opposing their normal activities, as well as using state institutions and enterprises or opposing their activities, performed in the interests of former owners or interested capitalist organizations, entail the measures of social protection specified in Art. 58 2 of this Code.

58 8 . The commission of terrorist acts directed against representatives of the Soviet government or leaders of revolutionary workers' and peasants' organizations, and participation in the execution of such acts, even if by persons not belonging to the counter

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revolutionary organization, entail the measures of social protection specified in Art. 58 2 of this Code.

58 9 . Destruction or damage with a counter-revolutionary purpose by explosion, arson or other means of railway or other ways and means of communication,

means of public communication, water supply, public warehouses and other structures or state or public property entails the social protection measures specified in Article 58 2 of this Code.

58 10 . Propaganda or agitation containing a call to overthrow, undermine or weaken Soviet power or commit individual counter-revolutionary crimes (Articles 58 2-58 9 of this Code), as well as dissemination, or made

The possession or possession of literature of the same content is punishable by imprisonment with strict isolation for a term not less than six months. The same actions during mass unrest, or with the use of religious or national prejudices of the masses, or in a military situation, or in areas declared under martial law, entail the measures of social protection specified in Article 58 2 of this Code.

58 11 . Any kind of organizational activity aimed at the preparation or commission of the crimes provided for in this chapter, as well as participation in an organization formed for the preparation or commission of one of the crimes provided for by this chapter, entail the measures of social protection specified in the relevant articles of this chapter. .

58 12 . Failure to report a reliably known, planned or committed counter-revolutionary crime entails imprisonment with strict isolation for a term of at least six months.

58 13 . Active actions or active struggle against the working class and the revolutionary movement, manifested in a responsible or secret (agency) position under the tsarist system or with counter-revolutionary governments during the civil war, entail the measures of social protection specified in Article 58 2 of this Code.

58 14 . Counter-revolutionary sabotage, i.e. deliberate failure by anyone to perform certain duties or willfully negligent performance of them for the specific purpose of weakening the power of the government and the activities of the state apparatus, entails imprisonment with strict isolation for a term of not less than one year, with confiscation of all or part of property, with an increase, under especially aggravating circumstances, up to the highest measure of social protection - execution with confiscation of property "(UK RSFSR. M., 1929. P. 33-40).

62. After the assassination of Voikov, the plenipotentiary in Poland, the OGPU actually received political directives about the need to expose the espionage activities of England (see Doc. No. 9 157).

On October 18, 1927, Pravda published a report by the OGPU about the "case of British spies." The OGPU reported that recently "a number of spy organizations and groups associated with the British diplomatic mission in Moscow and working on its instructions have been liquidated. The case of one of these groups, which collected information about the activities of the Revolutionary Military Council and other organizations and was organized by the former commercial attaché at the British mission, and then by the secretary of the same mission, Charnock, will be heard in the VK Armed Forces the other day.

In the case, the sons of a famous once in Moscow millionaire are brought to justice - brothers Kirill and Vladimir Prove, legal adviser of the affairs department of the Revolutionary Military Council Korepanov V.A., N.T. Podrezkov and N.S. Nanov. All the defendants, with the exception of Podrezkov, were charged under Art. 58/11 Ug. Code. RSFSR and according to Art. 24 Regulations on military crimes (espionage); Podrezkov was charged under Art. 25 of the War Crimes Regulations (disclosure of classified information).

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This case, which characterizes the activities of the British diplomatic mission in Moscow, as can be seen from the accusatory material, is outlined as follows.

From the first days of their stay in the USSR, individual representatives of the British mission in Moscow, using their immunity, carried out espionage work to collect all kinds of secret information about the Red Army, navy, aviation, and our industry. At one time, the correspondence between the head of the mission Robert Hodgson and the Leningrad consul Preston fell into the hands of the OGPU (separate documents from this correspondence were read out at the plenum of the Moscow Soviet by Comrade Rykov, Chairman of the USSR Council of People's Commissars). This correspondence unquestionably established the fact of the spy work of the diplomatic establishments of Great Britain in the USSR.

The most active assistant to the head of the British espionage mission was the secretary of the mission, E.V. Charnok. As early as 1921, the latter took a direct part in the counter-revolutionary organization of the former owners of large textile enterprises - Konshin, Tsindel, Prokhorov, Lyamin, who set as their goal the return of factories to their former owners. The work of this organization was not crowned with success at that time, since its agents were identified by the OGPU and arrested. These failures, however, did not prevent Charnock from continuing his work. Charnock recruited spies among his acquaintances, and mainly among employees of military establishments. The sons of former big millionaires and representatives of the so-called. The former "golden youth" provided Charnock with all possible assistance both in recruiting new employees and in collecting information about the Red Army, navy, aviation, and the economy of the USSR. Stolen secret drawings and other documents were handed over to Charnock, for which the latter gave his "chicks" the appropriate amount of American dollars, English suits, etc. Charnock and Robert Hodgson had "their people" not only in military organizations. For example, one of Hodgson's active employees was an employee of the State Bank, Evreinov, who was shot among "20" White Guards; Peshkov, an employee of Ruskan, and others also worked for the British mission.

All the defendants in this case at the preliminary investigation gave exhaustive testimony about their work with Charnock. The testimonies of the defendants also established the methods and methods by which Charnock forced the most hesitant to work actively in favor of British counterintelligence. So, for example, Charnock said to one of the accused: "No one has the right to refuse espionage, because the hand of an Englishman is long and powerful and, in case of refusal, can punish not only the recruited person, but even his relatives."

The main sources of information for Charnock were the Prove brothers, as well as the RVS legal adviser Korepanov.

Meetings between the brothers Prove and Charnock usually took place in the cinema or on the squares of Moscow, where Charnock drove up in a car with a British flag.

It is characteristic to note that along with espionage assignments about the general state of the Red Army and deployment, organization of mobilization readiness in technology, Charnok instructed Kirill Prova to find out how strongly the building of the Revolutionary Military Council of the USSR was guarded, what entrances the People's Commissariat of Military Enlistments used. Voroshilov and his deputy comrade. Unshlikht, what cars they drive around the city, etc.

This information, apparently, was necessary for emigrant territories. gangs preparing assassination attempts on individual members of the Soviet government and party leaders.

It is also interesting to note that even the spy Prove Kirill Ivanovich, who was arrested and involved in the present Case, was convicted at one time in the process of persons involved in the counter-revolutionary organization of Moscow manufacturers, moved to Estonia at the expense of Charnock and, with his assistance, restored his rights to the Krenholm manufactory in Narva. On the instructions of the British, Prove got a job at his factory, located near the borders of the USSR, as a watchman of the famous English spy and terrorist Colonel Frank, whose gang worked on the territory of the Leningrad military district and was uncovered by the Leningrad OGPU in January 1926 (" Pravda. 1927). October 18, N° 238).

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63. In order to assist the communist parties in the transfer of couriers of the Comintern abroad, bypassing official channels, the reconnaissance crossing points of the border troops were entrusted with the task of organizing an illegal border crossing. This used the term, called the "green border".

64. This note by Stalin was sent to the members and candidates of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks after receiving a memorandum from Yagoda about the counter-revolutionary wrecking group of V.S. Mikhailov (see Doc. No. 185). As a result of the discussion, resolutions of the Politburo were adopted (see Doc. N9 206, 207).

65. The main results of the activities of the transport authorities of the OGPU in railway transport, which was considered as the most important branch of the national economy, the military mobilization readiness of the country, were constantly in the center of Stalin's attention (see doc. N9 192), and also considered at the All-Union meeting held in July 1928 (See Doc. N9 195).

Gradually, the Transport Departments of the OGPU were assigned tasks that were no longer characteristic of them. So, for example, at a meeting of the Politburo on January 15, 1931, at which the resolution of the Transport Conference under the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks was approved, the OGPU, along with the People's Commissariat of Justice and the Prosecutor's Office, proposed "to strengthen the fight against the irrational use of rolling stock and unrealistic applications of economic associations ny, procurement and trade organizations. It was also proposed to develop a procedure for accelerated investigation and organize show trials. RGASPI. F. 17. Op. Z.D. 810. L. 10.

The unsatisfactory work of railway transport was primarily due to objective reasons: the poor condition of the tracks and rolling stock. The show trials organized at the direction of the Politburo evoked a sharply negative reaction from railway workers. transport. Thus, on February 7, 1931, a show trial in Tambov in cases of five crashes, when 13 railway workers were sentenced by a court to terms of punishment from 1 to 5 years, aroused stormy indignation among the workers present at the trial. Enraged by the verdict, 250 workers wanted to tear up the chairman of the court, dispersed the composition of the court, the prosecutor and released the convicts. Only in the evening did the OGPU and the police manage to return the convicts. CA FSB. F. 2. Op. 9. D. 18 L. 130.

66. The case of the so-called "pests" in the coal industry was heard

in the special presence of the Supreme Court of the USSR from May 18 to July 6

1928 In total, in the case of the economic counter-revolution in the Donbass in the Moscow and Kharkov centers, 53 people were brought to justice, including 36 engineers, 10 mining technicians and one electrical engineer.

The arrests of specialists had a negative impact on production activities. 9th May

1929 The Politburo adopted a resolution rejecting Lomov's proposal to use the Shakhty people in the Donbass. At the same time, the resolution did not exclude the possibility of "on the issue of using the Shakhty people in other areas in some exceptional cases, to propose to Comrade Rukhimovich to come to an agreement with Comrade Yagoda" RGASPI. F. 17. Op. 3. D. 739. L. 3.

67. In the regions of Dagestan engulfed by uprisings, the state security agencies participated in military operations, liquidating large armed formations. On March 27, 1928, one of the leaders of the gangs, Temirkan Shpyshev, was captured, but members of his gang, numbering about 600 sabers, remained at large. For example, in 1924 Shpyshev robbed a train carrying Italian diplomats. With regard to some of the arrested bandits, they were deported outside the North Caucasus. CA FSB. F. 2. Op. 6. D. 216. L. 15.

68. A list of employees of the Latvian mission for 1928 was found in the documentary materials of the archive of the FSB of Russia. Opposite the name of one of the clerical workers is a pencil mark "arrested in June". The reasons for the arrest are not

tanovleny.

69. In the indictment in the case of the so-called counter-revolutionary wrecking organization in the military industry, it was noted that this ordinance

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The organization allegedly arose during the years of the Civil War. Objective difficulties in the defense industry (see Doc. No. 207, and also: Samuelson L. Krasny Koloss. Formation of the military-industrial complex of the USSR. 1921-1941. M., 2001. S. 101-104) were considered as a conscious wrecking activities of a group of senior officials headed by the former general of the tsarist army V.S. Mikhailov. 91 people were arrested in the case. On October 21, 1929, at a meeting of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, it was decided: "Agree with the proposal of the OGPU on the execution of Mikhailov and others and accept the draft message for the press." APRF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 340. L. 189. On October 22, a press report was published stating that "the organs of the OGPU have uncovered and liquidated a counter-revolutionary sabotage and espionage organization in the military industry of the USSR." It was also noted that she was in the overwhelming majority of the former highest ranks of the tsarist army. The Board of the OGPU sentenced Mikhailov V.S., Vysochansky N.G., Dymman V.L., Dekhanov V.L., Shulga N.V. to the highest punishment. The remaining members of the organization were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment in concentration camps.

Failures in the fulfillment of plans by defense industry enterprises further led to the creation of falsified cases of sabotage (see Doc. No. 382).

70 . After a consultation of doctors in the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, the issue of

grew up about the state of health of V.R. Menzhinsky. At a meeting on October 5, 1929, it was decided to give him leave for 6 months on the conclusion of doctors with complete release from work (RGASPI. F. 17. Op. 3. D. 761. L. 1). During 1930-1934. V.R. Menzhinsky repeatedly appealed to the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks with a request to release him from the post of chairman of the OGPU, citing his poor health as the reason for his decision. He sent his last appeal personally to Stalin on February 6, 1934, in which he wrote: "I ask you to relieve me of the post of chairman of the OGPU: my health does not allow me to carry out such a big job: I could not even attend the meetings of the congress." On this note by Menzhinsky, Stalin struck a resolution: "To the members of the PB. Propose to comrade Kaganovich to have a talk with comrade Menzhinsky, and if it turns out that comrade Menzhinsky has finally decided to resign, respect the request of comrade Menzhinsky." Stalin's resolution was signed by Molotov, Voroshilov, Ordzhonikidze, Kaganovich, Kalinin, Kirov and Mikoyan.

71 . Difficulties in grain procurement led to an even tougher punitive policy on the part of the ruling party. September-October 1929 was a turning point. On October 3, at a meeting of the Politburo, a directive was adopted by the OGPU and the People's Commissariat for Justice of the RSFSR and the Ukrainian SSR, which noted that it was necessary "to take decisive and quick measures of repression, up to executions, against kulaks organizing terrorist attacks on Soviet party workers and other counter-revolutionary actions ( such as the creation of insurgent organizations of kulaks and career officers in the Lower Volga region). Carrying out appropriate measures, as a rule, through the judiciary, in some cases, when special speed is required, to punish through the GPU. The OGPU takes appropriate measures in agreement with the regional committees of the AUCP(b), and in more important cases, in agreement with the Central Committee of the AUCP(b). RGASPI. F. 17. Op. 3. D. 761. L. 17.

72 . Ya.G. Blyumkin, a resident of the Foreign Department of the OGPU in the Middle East, in the course of carrying out assignments in April 1929, secretly met in Constantinople with L.D. Trotsky. In 1922-1923. Blumkin served in the secretariat of Trotsky's People's Commissar for Military Affairs as an officer on special assignments, so it was a meeting of long-known people who discussed political life in the USSR. At the end of the meeting, Blumkin agreed to cooperate with the disgraced leader and undertook to deliver two letters to Trotsky's relatives in Moscow. Upon his return, Blumkin tried, but was unable to carry out this assignment. On October 9, 1929, he reported his meeting with Trotsky to K. Radek and I. Smilga, who advised him to come to the Central Control Commission and tell everything honestly. On October 13, Blyumkin told about a secret meeting with Trotsky to an employee of the INO L. Gorskaya, who on October 14 reported

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this manual of the Foreign Department. On October 15, during a meeting with L. Gorskaya on the street near the railway station, Blumkin was arrested. He became another victim in Stalin's massacre of opposition figures within the party.

Trotsky's letter, written in chemical ink and addressed to his son's wife, Anna Samoilovna Sedova, described the political situation in the USSR and criticized K. Radek's position. Trotsky also indicated addresses abroad for sending correspondence and asked to send him ten to twenty addresses in Moscow, Leningrad and the provinces, through which it would be possible to organize the illegal delivery of literature to the USSR.

73. This was the first detailed decision on the activity of the foreign political intelligence of the state security agencies. Throughout

In the period before the outbreak of World War II, the Soviet leadership considered Poland as a potential ally, first of England and then of Germany in the war against the USSR. The territory of Poland, in the view of the political and military leadership, was a springboard for an attack on the Soviet state. Therefore, it is quite natural that in the future, when determining the countries where it is necessary to strengthen the actions of Soviet intelligence, Poland was named as one of the main objects of intelligence aspirations of the USSR. See doc. N2 442.

74. In a telegram, Eikhe, Secretary of the Siberian Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, noted that "ninety percent of the households of Oirotia were collectivized by methods of intimidation and repression." An alarming situation has developed in the region due to the dissatisfaction of the rural population with such methods of collectivization. In the note of the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR S.I. Syrtsov criticized the secretary of the regional committee of the Central Chernobyl region I.M. Vareikis, who sent out a note to the members of the Politburo about achievements in collectivization and a promise to make the Central Chernobyl region "an area of collective farming" by the spring of 1930. In this regard, Syrtsov argued that such conclusions "are based on insufficiently complete information." It was in the Central Chernobyl Region that the excesses were legally justified because of the slogans "it is better to go too far than not to go too far", "the target figures for the eviction of the kulaks must be exceeded." This practice of the party leadership led to mass excesses in the Central Black Earth region. Syrtsov's note raised the question of taking emergency measures to normalize the situation in the countryside. APRF. F. 3. Op. 30, D. 193, L. 132-135.

75. Professor of the Mining Academy, senior director of the Oil Directorate of the Supreme Economic Council of the USSR I.N. Strizhov was arrested in June 1929 on charges of sabotage. He gave the first confession about his supposedly sabotage activities and connections with British intelligence only in February 1930. On their basis, a case was built on the "sabotage" of employees of the English company VICKERS, on the deliberate undermining of the defense capability of the USSR, associated with the construction of an oil refinery and oil storage facilities in the port of Tuapse (see doc. N 2 233-235). Based on the results of the work of the commission of the Central Committee with the participation of a representative of the OPTU, which examined the port, certain conclusions were drawn. At a meeting of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks on July 20, 1931, where G. Yagoda was present as one of the speakers, the resolution on the issue of Tuapse buildings noted: the second stage of the oil refinery, b) To instruct the NKVMor to develop a system of measures for the defense of Tuapse and the masking of already built oil tanks. RGASPI. F. 17. Op. 162. D. 9. L. 4.

76. Throughout the 1920s, there was a constant reduction in the staff of the operational staff of the OGPU bodies. In 1930, in connection with the participation of state security agencies in carrying out forced collectivization, as well as reorganizations aimed at bringing the structures of the OGPU closer to the districts, a decision was made to increase the number of operational staff (See for more details: Petrov N.V., Skorkin, K. V. Who Led the NKVD 1934-1941: A Handbook, edited by N. G. Okhtin and A. B. Roginsky, Moscow: Links, 1999).

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77. The disappearance of silver coins from circulation was one of the indicators of the crisis of the financial system at the beginning of 1930. Having declared the hoarders of token coins as class enemies, Stalin involved the organs of the OGPU in solving this problem. On August 2, he sent a request to V.R. Menzhinsky: "Can you send a certificate of



the results of the struggle (through the GPU) with speculators in small change (how much silver was taken away and for how long; which institutions are most involved in this matter; the role of foreign countries and its agents; how many people were arrested in general, what kind of people, etc.) . Please also tell me your thoughts on measures for further struggle. Having received a certificate, Stalin pointed out on August 9 that "the results of the operation to seize a small silver coin are almost deplorable. 280 thousand rubles is such an insignificant amount that it was not worth giving a certificate about. Apparently, they bit the cashiers a little and calmed down, as it often happens with us. Not good". (For more details, see: Khlevnyuk O.V. Politburo. Mechanisms of political power in the 30s. M.: ROSSPEN, 1996, pp. 31-33.) Such an assessment by Stalin of the activities of the OGPU was instantly reflected in the results of subsequent actions. As of September 12, 1930, the report sent to the Central Committee on the operations of the OGPU to seize the change coin noted that in total 429,932 searches and 9,187 arrests were carried out throughout the USSR, and as a result, it was possible to select a change coin in the amount of 2,035,974 rubles. (CA FSB. F. 2. Op. 8. D. 79. L. 119).

78 . Information from the OGPU about the activities of the Intelligence Service had an impact on I. Stalin. In his letter dated September 13, 1930, to V. Molotov, pointing out the need for wide coverage in the press of "sabotage activities", he wrote: "... 2) It would also be necessary to publish the testimony of Neander's Intelligence Service , Gordon, Bondarenko, Akkerman, Bobrovshchikov and others about the sabotage activities of Vickers employees, organizers of explosions, arson and destruction of our factories and structures (Jackson, Lomans, Li(p), etc. Why is a secret being made from of this rich material? Now that debt and concession negotiations can begin with the British, it is especially advantageous for us to publish the testimonies of Ackermann and others, precisely as testimonies (as undoubted documents). after the publication of testimonies about pests in meat, fish, etc. For the time being, it is possible to confine oneself to publication, without making a report about the trial or execution.

3) It is clear that the first and second groups of testimony should not be published "simply", but with a well-known introduction from the OGPU (or the People's Commissariat of Justice) and also with well-known coverage from our press (the leitmotif of this coverage: we have revealed everything, we know everything about intrigues of the bourgeoisie and their arsonist robbers and saboteurs in general, and we will punch them in the neck). It is possible that the earlier testimonies of Pokrovsky, Strizhov and others could have been added to the testimony of Akkerman and others about the Anglo scoundrels from the Intelligence Service. (Letters of I.V. Stalin - V.M. Molotov 1925-1936. Collection of documents. M.: Rossiya Molodaya, 1995. P. 216).

The question of the activity in the USSR of the British intelligence service "Intelligence Service" was heard at a meeting of the Politburo on October 12, 1930, and it was decided to postpone its consideration. APRF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 240. L. 95.

On September 20, 1930, a resolution of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks "On meat pests, etc." was adopted, where all the recommendations of the leader were taken into account. In the letter to Molotov cited above, Stalin recommended that a report be published in the press about the "pests" in meat, fish, canned food and vegetables, indicating that their case was transferred to the OGPU collegium, and a week later, a report should be published in the press about the execution of pests. The resolution additionally emphasized that "all measures have been taken to eliminate the consequences of sabotage." RGASPI. F. 17. Op. 3. D. 798. L. 12.

On September 22, 1930, Pravda published the testimonies of members of the "counter-revolutionary" organization of wreckers for worker supplies, and on September 25, a report appeared that 48 wreckers had been sentenced to death by decision of the OGPU collegium. This case was an example of attempts to substantiate food difficulties by sabotage.

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79 . Three major trials during 1928-1931 [Shakhtinsky (1928), the Industrial Party (1930), the Mensheviks (1931)] were called upon to prove that all the failures and difficulties in economic construction were associated with the wrecking activities of specialists, representatives of the former opposition parties. During 1930, preparations were underway for a trial in the case of the so-called "Industrial Party". At the same time, major business executives were arrested, many of whom had previously been members of the Menshevik Party. Preparations began for the trial of the so-called Union Bureau of the Mensheviks. Stalin received from Yagoda the protocols of interrogations of those arrested in these cases, advised to acquaint them with the testimony of members of the Central Committee, about which the appropriate decisions were made by the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. RGASPI. F.17. Op. 3. D. 792. L. 11; D. 795. L. 6. From Sochi, Stalin wrote to Molotov: "I think that the investigation into the case of Kondratiev-Groman-Sadyrin must be carried out with all thoroughness, without haste ... Kondratiev, Groman and a couple of scoundrels must be dispersed. shoot" (Letters from I.V. Stalin to V.M. Molotov. 1921-1936, p. 194). He also gave specific instructions to the OGPU on the directions of the investigation (see Doc. No. 245).

80. In January 1931, in a memorandum from the Plenipotentiary of the OGPU for the SKK Evdokimov, the reasons were revealed and specific measures were outlined to eliminate fires in Maykop. In a note, Evdokimov noted "the insufficient perseverance of our bodies in front of the party bodies with a direct raising of the question of specific perpetrators and bringing them to justice." Further, he pointed to the "vicious" practice of transferring investigative cases with accusatory materials to the courts, "where the cases end in nothing." CA FSB. F. 2. Op. 9. D. 21. L. 25-26. Other memorandums to the OGPU reported on the technological causes of fires in the oil fields.

81 . This document is a rare evidence of the direct participation of I.V. Stalin not only in preparing a falsified trial, but also in determining the directions of the OGPU investigative work with specific instructions on the necessary confessions of the accused. Stalin's instructions were approved at a meeting of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. See doc. No. 245.

82 . From the end of the 1920s, the state security agencies began to develop individuals based on the principle of nationality. The rationale for this development was the fact that a number of states that were previously part of the Russian Empire became independent bourgeois states, oriented in their domestic and foreign policy to European states. This applied to Latvians, Lithuanians, Estonians, Poles. Decisions of this kind were regularly made at meetings of the Politburo. So, for example, at a meeting of December 16, 1935, when discussing the issue "On border railways. knots of the South-Western road, it was decided to deport several hundred families of politically unreliable Poles both to labor camps and to the deep rear of the country. APRF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 131. L. 126.

The problems of ethnic cleansing in the USSR are comprehensively covered in the work of T. Martin. (Magŷŷp Teggu, Thié Ogŷŷpz oG ŷbe Zoŷŷei Eŷnpis ŷŷŷŷnzipŷ, ŷn .ŷŷitaŷ oG Mosŷet Nizioqu, 70, 1998, 8. 813-861).

83 . In November-December 1930, a trial took place in the case of the so-called "Industrial Party". The main defendants L.K. Ramzin, V.A. Larichev, V.I. Ochkin and others were condemned by the Special Presence of the Supreme Court of the USSR. Some of the accused were convicted by the OGPU Collegium. They were accused of false accusations of having links with French intelligence and preparing an intervention against the USSR. In February

In 1936, at a meeting of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, a draft Decree of the Central Executive Committee on the amnesty of Ramzin, Larichev, Ochkin and others was approved. They were released from further punishment and restored to all political and civil rights for fulfilling an important state task. RGASPI. F. 17. Op. 3. D. 974. L. 76.

84 . V.V. Before his arrest, Sher was a member of the board of the State Bank of the USSR, deputy head of the archives of the K. Marx and F. Engels Institute. During the investigation, he was given the role of chairman of the Union Bureau of the Mensheviks. According to the Menshevik process, Sher was sentenced to 10 years in prison and died in custody in August 1940.

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He was rehabilitated in 1991. Stalin was sent a protocol of interrogation about illegal arrival in the USSR as a courier for one of the leaders of the Foreign Bureau of the Central Committee of the RSDLP R.A. Abramovich. The fact of arrival was not supported by any evidence. Abramovich won a lawsuit abroad against a number of newspapers that claimed he had traveled to the Soviet Union. (For more details, see: The Menshevik trial of 1931. Collection of documents: In 2 books / Compiled by A.L. Litvin, V.K. Vinogradov, Ya.F. Pogony, V.N. Safonov. M.: ROSSPEN , 1999.

85. The currency funds of the OGPU were formed at the expense of confiscated from smugglers, currency traders of material values. However, not all values were transferred to G.G. Yagoda to the State Bank. In January 1937, Yezhov reported to I. Stalin that more than 108 million rubles were on the account of the NKVD. gold, which were taken into account, and values for several million rubles were in Yagoda's personal safe.

86. Since 1925, by decision of the II All-Union Congress of Special Departments of the OGPU, military counterintelligence agencies received specific instructions on the development of certain categories of command staff of the Red Army. These included:

a) a class alien element, that is, former nobles, landowners, manufacturers, merchants, freelancers, clergy, etc.; b) former career officers of the tsarist army; c) former white officers and military officials who served in the white army or lived in the territory occupied by the whites; d) military personnel of foreign origin (in particular, states neighboring the USSR: Romania, Poland, Latvia, Estonia, etc.); e) former members of anti-Soviet parties and groups (SRs, Mensheviks, Ukapists, Zionists, anarchists, etc.); f) persons who had a criminal record; g) persons who have compromised themselves in counter-revolutionary espionage, malfeasance, participation in groupings, systematic drunkenness, etc. behavior that corrupts the army.

The artificial exacerbation of the socio-political situation at the beginning of 1930, associated with the implementation of forced collectivization, the organization of a number of falsified trials at which it was a question of a possible intervention against the USSR with the active participation of forces dissatisfied with the Soviet government, predetermined the increased attention of the country's top leadership to personnel of the Red Army. As a result, the OGPU authorities arrested more than 3,000 officers and generals in the Vesna case, based on their former social, party affiliation and other factors listed above.

According to the materials of the falsified investigation, from the protocols of interrogations of military personnel arrested by the OGPU as one of the main centers of the organization

The Kiev officer organization, which set as its goal the establishment of a "military dictatorship in the region of Kyiv and its environs," was going through the process of nization. The next step of her actions was to transfer power to the leaders of the white emigration with the assistance of France. According to the investigators, the means of achieving the set goals were anti-Soviet agitation, work in military units, in the countryside, sabotage, espionage, maintaining relations with foreign organizations, communication with Ukrainian chauvinist counter-revolutionary centers, non-resident officer organizations, especially with the Moscow center and its leader S.S. Kamenev.

87. By the middle of 1931, friction among the leadership in the OGPU intensified, which had both subjective and objective reasons. Ya.K Olsky, head of the Special Department of the OGPU, and a number of other leaders had a negative attitude towards the style and methods of work of G.G. Berries. However, this cannot be regarded as a personal conflict relationship, since the question of the course of the investigation in the Vesna case was brought to the fore, when during the years 1930-1934. thousands of soldiers were arrested. Olsky, being the head of the military counterintelligence agencies, noted that many servicemen were arrested unreasonably and the case itself was exaggerated. However, numerous arrests in military districts in Ukraine and Central Russia were encouraged by the leadership of the OGPU. In such circumstances, Stalin decided to purge the leadership of the OGPU of any

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dey, who doubted the need for a tough repressive policy, and strengthen it with new personnel. By a resolution of the Politburo of August 15, 1931, Ya. Olsky was approved as the Chairman of the Moscow Narpit Association, and Messing was appointed a member of the Board of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade. RGASPI. F. 17. Op. 3. D. 842. L. 5, 14. In the future, Stalin nevertheless highly appreciated the activities of the OGPU employees who were removed from leadership positions. So on September 23, 1935, in response to the proposal of Kaganovich and Molotov to move Olsky to the NKPS, Stalin wrote: "Olsky is doing a lot of responsible work on public nutrition. Transferring him to the NKPS would mean serious damage to Narpit and his disqualification to the detriment of the interests of our entire cause ... I am strongly against the removal of Olsky from Narpit. RGASPI. F. 558. Op. 11. D. 90. L. 50-51.

The completion of the reshuffle in the OGPU by the summer of 1931, Stalin decided to use it to finally suppress any attempts to question the activities of the OGPU, any criticism of the leadership from the staff of the department. The commission of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, consisting of Stalin, Kaganovich, Ordzhonikidze, Andreev and Menzhinsky, prepared comments on the decision on changes in the personnel composition of the leadership of the OGPU. On August 6, 1931, the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks approved a draft letter on these issues to the secretaries of the national Central Committees, regional and regional committees of the party (see docs N9 270 and 274).

88 . Special departments on the basis of this decision of the Politburo became completely independent of the People's Commissariat of Defense. Thus, Stalin got the opportunity to receive more objective information about the situation in the Red Army.

89 . One of the divisions of the operational department of the OGPU was entrusted with the task of perusal of foreign correspondence. There were extremely rare cases when the fact of opening the diplomatic mail was established. Such facts were so rare, because they threatened with international complications, that this case was even considered at a meeting of the Politburo.

90 . These days, in all departments of the OGPU of the Union republics, territories and regions, the assets of the heads of departments, departments, departments and security officers have passed. For example, on August 19, after the speech of the Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) of Belarus Gay, at such a meeting, a resolution was adopted, sent to the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, which noted that "a narrow core of employees of the GPU of the BSSR approves the measures taken on this issue by the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks ), expressed in the transfer of a group of workers from the GPU to another job ... Stigmatizes the behavior of t.t. Messing, Belsky, Olsky and Evdokimov, which led to the loosening of the Chekist iron discipline and the weakening of the vigilance of the OGPU. It was recommended that "individual members of the party who allow the spread of such rumors to take the most stringent measures." CA FSB RF. F. 2. Op. 9. D. 213. L. 38-39.

91 . On September 20, 1931, the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks decided to leave the design bureaus under the OGPU. APRF. F.Z.Op. 58. D. 142. L. 21.

92 . Harry (Erich) A.N., journalist, employee of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR, editor of the press bureau. The personal file kept in the RGASPI contains information about him until 1926. RGASPI. F. 495. Op. 65a. D. 686.

93. As the international situation in the USSR worsened, the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks attached more and more importance to the protection and strengthening of the secrecy regime of enterprises in the defense complex. The most important decisions were taken in May 1934 (see docs nos. 437, 441).

94 . In the 1930s, the Special Department of the OGPU, and then the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR, successfully deciphered Japanese secret diplomatic and military correspondence. Thanks to the activities of the employees of the Foreign Department (V. Krivitsky) and the counterintelligence units of the Special Department, the Special Department even received at its disposal the code book of the Japanese embassy.

95. At the beginning of 1934, counterintelligence agencies reported an increase in the personnel of Japanese military intelligence in the countries adjacent to the USSR. So it was revealed that three officers (trainees and secretary of the military attache) after the end of the term

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stay in the USSR were not withdrawn to Tokyo, but were sent to Latvia, Estonia and Finland. New posts of military attaches were introduced in the states adjacent to the USSR, and an additional new group of officers was sent to Warsaw and Riga to strengthen the work of military attaches. In general, there was a three-fold increase in intelligence personnel. CA FSB RF. F. 3. Op. 1. D. 107. L. 120-121.

96. In April 1932, two armed terrorists of the ROVS AL were arrested in Moscow. Potekhin and D.F. Potto. The INO residence in Paris informed the center that they had crossed the border.

97 . The shortage of food and industrial goods, the supply of food and manufactured goods rationed by cards led to a sharp increase in theft in the early 1930s. ECU OPTU regularly informed the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and Stalin personally about these facts. This decision of the Politburo was made on the basis of the familiarization of the members of the Politburo with the most significant in terms of the scale of theft cases initiated by the OGPU. Major thefts were detected in the system "Mos-

coopkhleba", in the system of the Moscow state retail trade GUM-GORT. Only in one department store No. 4 the theft exceeded 500 thousand rubles in two months. Food through speculators was transported by store managers to private markets. For these two organizations during March - early April 1932, 48 people were arrested.

During the same period in Ukraine, 54 people were arrested in the Donbasstorg system in the Krasnoluchsky district, and 81 people were arrested in Kharkov in the stores of cooperation and Hatorg. Goods in short supply were sold to private markets and sold at higher prices. In Kharkov, goods worth about 5 million rubles were sold in this way.

In Stalingrad, 26 people were arrested. Robbers worked in the central and regional card bureaus. The economic department revealed that as a result of their activities in Stalingrad, about 50,000 illegally obtained cards were circulating, according to which the overspending of bread in the 4th quarter amounted to 3,000 tons.

98 . The Soviet leadership took all necessary measures to prevent the penetration of negative information about the miserable financial situation of the population of the city and countryside. Through the OGPU, a number of circulars were issued on the need for 100% perusal of correspondence received by the Red Army. However, it was not possible to cut off all channels for obtaining objective information about the difficulties experienced by the working people. The leadership of the country had no doubts about the emergence of such "counter-revolutionary groups". On June 7, 1932, L. Kaganovich informed Stalin, who was in Sochi, about this case, which was conducted by the OGPU: "I am sending you a note about the reformist. grouping on the battleship "Marat", material that deserves attention and requires strengthening our vigilance "(Stalin and Kaganovich. Correspondence. M.: ROSSPEN, 2001. P. 147.)

99 . Head of the OGPU PP for DVK T.D. Deribas later recalled that he made a mistake when preparing a sabotage act on the territory of Manchuria, "they made a noise, but the bridge was not blown up." Lee, an agent of the state security agencies of Korean nationality, was captured by the Japanese authorities and during interrogations confessed that, on the instructions of the Vladivostok GPU, together with three other Koreans, he intended to blow up several bridges. Stalin, having learned about the unsuccessful action of the GPU employees in the Far Eastern Territory, proposed in a letter to Kaganovich to punish the perpetrators: "T. Kaganovich! The criminal fact of violating the directive of the Central Committee on the inadmissibility of the subversive work of the OGPU and the Intelligence Agency in Manchuria cannot be ignored. The arrest of some Korean subversives and the involvement of our organs in this creates (may create) a new danger of provoking a conflict with Japan. Who needs all this if not the enemies of the Soviet government? Be sure to ask the leaders of Dalvost, find out the case and punish roughly the violators of the interests of the USSR. We can't take this nonsense any longer! Talk to Molotov and take draconian measures against the criminals from the OGPU and the Intelligence Agency (it is quite possible that these gentlemen are agents of our enemies in our midst). Show that there is still a government in Moscow that can roughly punish criminals. Hello! I. Stalin "(Stalin and Kaganovich.

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Correspondence. 1931-1936/Comp. O.V. Khlevnkzh, R.U. Davis, L.P. Kosheleva, E.A. Rees, L.A. Horny. M: ROSSPEN, 2001. S. 208.) The Japanese government, through the embassy in the USSR, sent a request to the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs for clarification on this fact. In the official response of the Soviet government, this case was called provocative and expressed the hope that the Japanese authorities would take all measures to identify those who were trying to worsen relations between Japan and the USSR.

100 . After the removal in May 1932 of many restrictions on the trade of collective farms, collective farmers and individual peasants, Stalin was concerned that the development of market relations should not weaken collective farm construction. In July 1932, in a series of letters from Sochi, Stalin simultaneously demanded a tougher persecution of those who opposed the collective farms. He initiates a new wave of struggle along the line of the OGPU with the "kulak" elements, "speculators-dealers", "active preachers" against the new collective farm system. On July 20, he sent a letter to Kaganovich and Molotov with these proposals, and on July 24, Kaganovich reported: "... Last night after the PB, we called the Chekists: Menzhinsky and others. We read to them the paragraph of your letter concerning their tasks, talked and agreed, that they will develop appropriate measures and present them to us, and we will inform you immediately" (Stalin and Kaganovich, Correspondence, 1931-1936, p. 243). On August 13, the Politburo adopted a resolution approving a decree on the fight against speculation and publishing it on August 23. The letter prepared by the Menzhinsky organs of the OGPU on the fight against speculation was taken into account, and it was decided to send it to all members of the Central Committee. RGASPI. F. 17. Op. 3. D. 896. L. 13.

101 . Stalin, in a letter to Kaganovich dated August 4, 1932, wrote: "...disgraceful things are happening on the railways. Employees along the line are raped and terrorized by hooligans and homeless children. The TOGPU organs are sleeping (fact!). We can't tolerate this disgrace any longer. Call TOGPU to order. Make him keep order on the line. Give a directive to the TOGPU to have armed people on the line and shoot the hooligans on the spot. Where is TOGPU? What is he doing? How can Comrade Blagonravov endure all this anarchy and disgrace? Hello! I. Stalin" (Stalin and Kaganovich. Correspondence. 1931-1936, p. 260.) At a meeting of the Politburo on August 16, Menzhinsky and Blagonravov reported on the progress in the fight against hooliganism in transport. RGASPI F. 17. Op. 3. D. 896. L. 8.

102 . Stalin, in letters from the south in July 1932, outlined the general principles of the law on the protection of public socialist property. On July 26, he wrote to Kaganovich: "The law can be divided into three sections, of which the first section will deal with rail and water transport cargo with the designation of the appropriate punishment, the second section will deal with collective farm and cooperative property (property) with appropriate punishment, and the third section is about protecting the collective farms themselves from violence and threats from the kulak and other antisocial elements, indicating that crimes in such cases, i.e. in recent cases, will be punished by prison from 5 to 10 years, followed by imprisonment in a concentration camp for a period of 3 years and without the right to apply an amnesty. I think that on all these three points it is necessary to act on the basis of the law ("a peasant loves legality"), and not only on the basis of the practice of the OGPU, while it is clear that the role of the OGPU here will not only not be diminished, but - on the contrary - will be strengthened and "ennobled" ("the organs of the OGPU will operate on a legal basis," and not "at will")." (The tragedy of the Soviet village. Collectivization and dispossession. 1927-1939. Documents and materials: In 5 vols. Vol. 3. P. 419.)

103 . The foreign department of the OGPU, which was currently headed by A.Kh. Artuzov, informed the residencies in the respective countries about the arrival of Soviet representatives. Among the tasks solved by the intelligence of the OGPU, one of the most important was monitoring the workers of the Soviet colony. Sometimes this led to conflicting relationships. So, for example, the plenipotentiary in Germany N.N. Krestinsky expressed dissatisfaction, declaring that intelligence representatives were working on employees of the embassy. CA FSB. Arch-consequences. case R 8408. L. 30.

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104 . The Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks systematically gave the OGPU more and more powers to carry out the grain procurement campaign. On November 21, 1932, Stalin sent a telegram to the leadership of Kazakhstan about the repressions against the communists who disrupted the grain procurements. On November 25, 1932, the Decree "On Combating the Illegal Trade in Grain, Flour and Bread" was adopted, which noted that the organs of the OGPU were obliged to intensify the fight against the sale of grain, flour, bread (more than a pood) by collective farmers and individual farmers and confiscate it for bazaars. On December 23, 1932, the Decree "On mass theft and squandering of flour from mills" was adopted. RGASPI. F. 17. Op. 3. D. 912. L. 5. On December 14, 1932, at a meeting of the Politburo, a resolution "On grain procurements in the Ukraine, the North Caucasus and the Western Region" was adopted. It set out to sharply intensify "the defeat of resistance to grain procurements by the kulak elements and their 'Party' and non-Party servants." At the same time, the local Party and Soviet apparatus was subjected to repressions in order to fulfill the grain procurement plan. Communists expelled from the party were proposed to be evicted to the northern regions along with the kulaks (The tragedy of the Soviet village. Collectivization and dispossession. 1927-1939. Vol. 3. P. 577).

In development of this resolution, at a meeting of the Politburo on January 16, 1933, the Economic Department of the OGPU was entrusted with the task of checking "the entire personnel of employees of elevators, warehouses and mills in order to remove alien elements" of the RGASPI. F. 17. Op. 3. D. 913. L. 3.

105 . At a meeting of the Politburo on September 16, 1932, the question of releasing Makovsky was recognized as fundamentally correct. By decision of the Politburo, a commission was created consisting of Postyshev and Yaroslavsky, which was instructed to study all the materials of the case. RGASPI. F. 17. Op. 162. D. 13. L. 96. Makovsky, an employee of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade, was accused of allegedly entering into trade agreements on the purchase of equipment that were obviously unfavorable for the USSR and their actions were allegedly the result of collusion with representatives – by foreign firms. As a result of the check, the commission came to the conclusion that the accusation was unfounded and adopted a detailed decision of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks on November 13, 1932.

106 . The materials of the OGPU on the investigation of the facts of "sabotage" of grain procurements were sent by I. Stalin to form a unified policy among the members of the Politburo on this issue, to increase pressure on local party bodies. On December 23, 1932, Stalin again sent out similar material to members of the Politburo on the Kharkov and Dnepropetrovsk regions and on intra-kolkhoz wrecking groups in the Kuban. Stalin's associates actively contributed to the implementation of the repressive policy. The new document appeared after the trip of the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR Molotov to Ukraine, who sent a note to Stalin: "Please send the material for the attention of the members of the Politburo. In this collective farm named after Chubar, on my instructions, 5 people from the top were arrested, it turned out that my suspicions were completely and even more than confirmed by the facts. Molotov. APRF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 380. L. 162.

107 . In a letter to Kaganovich dated August 11, 1932, Stalin expressed dissatisfaction with the difficulties of grain procurement in Ukraine. Therefore, he noted that "Redens is not up to leading the fight against counter-revolution in such a large and unique republic as Ukraine." Further, he proposed "to transfer Balitsky to Ukraine to the permanent representative of the Ukrainian GPU (or PP of Ukraine, since the post of representative of the GPU of Ukraine does not seem to exist) leaving him as deputy chairman of the OGPU, and to make Redens Balitsky's deputy in Ukraine" (Stalin and Kaganovich Correspondence, 1931-1936, pp. 273-274).

108 . During 1931-1933. most public security agencies



regions of the USSR uncovered the so-called counter-revolutionary sabotage organization in the Traktortsentr system. As a result, 4,438 people were arrested, of which 869 were agronomists. March 11, 1933 75 people. were convicted extrajudicially by the Collegium of the OGPU, of which 35 people. were sentenced to death

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punishment, and 40 - to imprisonment in a concentration camp for a period of 8 to 10 years. (True. March 12, 1933.) All members of this "organization" have been rehabilitated.

109. In a report on the most important results of the investigative work of the state security organs since the beginning of 1933, it was noted that the so-called counter-revolutionary wrecking organization in animal husbandry had been uncovered. In this case, 296 people were arrested, of which 278 were veterinarians. The leadership of the OGPU suggested holding a public trial of 25 heads and employees of veterinary institutes. CA FSB. F. 2. Op. 11. D. 1014. L. 326. However, later the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks decided to condemn them by the Collegium of the OGPU (see doc. N9 368).

110. One of the latest reports sent by I.V. Stalin by the OGPU, contains information on the number of detained fugitives during the time from the beginning of the operation to 13.3.1933. The total number of detained peasants was 219,460 people, of which 185,588 people were sent to their place of permanent residence. APRF. F. 3. Op. 30. D. 189. L. 43.

111. Metallurgist, Doctor of Technical Sciences Grum-Grzhimailo Nikolai Vladimirovich (1897-1973), son of an outstanding Russian metallurgist, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences V.E. Grum-Grzhimailo, who protested against the falsified trial of the sabotage activities of engineering and technical workers in the Shakhty case.

112. In the period 1930-1933. state security agencies carried out the development of representatives of electrical companies in England, Germany, the USA and Italy, which supplied equipment for Soviet power plants. The case of the so-called espionage activities of employees of the British company Metropolitan-Vickers, the German company Siemens-Schuckert (Blok agency case) was a continuation of the falsified trials in the Shakhty case, the case of the Industrial Party. The main idea was to substantiate the position expressed by Stalin about the unity in the organization of subversive work on the part of bourgeois specialists within the USSR and representatives of foreign firms, which were allegedly agents of foreign intelligence. The arrest of foreign representatives caused a negative reaction from the governments and public organizations of European countries.

The members of the so-called counter-revolutionary organization were convicted in April 1933.

But two months later, in July 1933, at a meeting of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, a decision was made to approve the decision of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee, introduced by Comrade Kalinin, "on the mitigation of the sentence of MacDonald and Thornton." The sentences of 2 and 3 years of imprisonment passed by him by the special presence of the Supreme Court of the USSR were replaced by deportation from the USSR without the right to return for 5 years. RGASPI. F.17. Op. 3. D. 925. L. 1, 24.

113. In order to suppress the resistance of the peasants, the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks strengthened

adopts a repressive policy. A similar decision of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks to grant the right to the troika of the PGPU of Belarus to apply capital punishment in cases of counter-revolutionary organizations and groups consisting of kulak and White Guard elements was adopted on February 9, 1933. See doc. N° 344 After a fundamental decision has been made to change the punitive policy and reduce the number of prisoners, extrajudicial powers are temporarily suspended (see Doc. N9 366). But already in the summer of 1933, repressions intensified again in the most disadvantaged areas.

The rights of the troika of the PGPU of the West Siberian Territory were further expanded in July 1933. By the Decree of the Politburo of July 11, 1933, the troika, under the personal chairmanship of the plenipotentiary representative, was granted the right to apply the highest measure of social protection against bandit elements terrorizing local population and labor settlers. RGASPI. F. 17. Op. 162. D. 15. L. 2.

114. The state security organs carried out the directives of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks on strict control over the sale of bread. At a meeting of the Politburo on April 4, 1933, when discussing the issue "On the free sale of bread", the OGPU was entrusted with the duty to "strengthen

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the fight against grain dealers at shops where bread is freely sold, giving him the right to impose a fine on dealers in the amount of 50 to 100 rubles with bread taken away. RGASPI. F. 17. Op. 3. D. 919. L. 25.

115. In the materials of criminal cases against senior officials of the OGPU bodies, A.Kh. Artuzova, M.P. Frinovsky, M.D. Berman contains references to the meeting of the leadership of the OGPU with Stalin after the meeting, at which they discussed changing the punitive policy, observing the rule of law, and weakening repression. Foreign policy issues were also discussed. Stalin pointed out to Artuzov (head of the INO) that his sources misinformed the leadership about the plans for rapprochement between Poland and Germany and their joint measures against the USSR.

116. After the adoption of a fundamental decision at a meeting of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks on March 10, 1933 on the eviction of one million people in the regions of Siberia and Kazakhstan and the adoption by the Politburo on April 17 of a resolution on organizing the work of OGPU settlements on Stalin's instructions, the implementation of these decisions is linked to unloading prisons. Deputy Chairman of the OGPU G.E. Prokofiev, in a note addressed to Stalin dated May 22, 1933, proactively proposed to sharply increase the number of special settlers and speed up resettlement. Guided by the instructions of May 8, 1933, which provided for measures to unload prisons, Prokofiev proposed to increase the number of special settlers in 1933 from 138,000 to 760,000 in total. In the note, he singled out some sources of replenishment of special settlers by evicting 12,000 kulak families (48,000 people), 173,000 people sentenced to 3 to 5 years were also planned to be sent to a special settlement. Kaganovich is instructed to study Prokofiev's proposal. On July 5, 1933, the issue was considered at a meeting of the Politburo, at which the final additional number of special settlers for 1933 was approved at 426,000 people. APRF. F. 3. Op. 30. D. 196. L. 170-171, 177-178.

117. The second draft of the order (not published) touched upon the problem of relations between the deputy heads of the political departments of the MTS and state farms (on the work of the OGPU) with

heads of political departments of the MTS and state farms. On July 10, 1933, order N9 00241 was adopted by the OGPU. In connection with the friction between the heads of political departments and their deputies, the order recommended that the deputy heads for the work of the OGPU inform the heads of political departments in a timely manner about the political and economic state of the MTS, collective farms and state farms, about uncovered acts of sabotage, terror; preliminary coordination of operational actions with the heads of political departments; unconditionally comply with all instructions and orders of the heads of political departments concerning the political and economic activities of political departments; the heads of the political departments had no right to demand reports from their deputies on the state of the agent-information network and undercover work; not to load the second deputies (for the work of the OGPU) with tasks that were to the detriment of their main operational work.

118. On July 14, 1933, the OGPU order No. 00249 was issued, which noted that "as amended by clause 10 of the OGPU order N9 00237 dated 9/VII of this year, clause 10 read as follows:

"Cases of theft of bread, accompanied by mass demonstrations, violent actions, terrorist acts, arson, etc., as well as cases involving organized kulak, counterrevolutionary, etc. anti-Soviet groupings should be completed no later than within two weeks, with their consideration in judicial troikas at the OGPU PP.

Cases in which it is necessary to apply the highest measure of social protection should be sent for approval to the Collegium of the OGPU.

All other cases, if they do not fit the category of cases specified in this paragraph, as well as in paragraph 5, must be sent to the people's and regional (regional) courts in the general manner. APRF. F. 3. Op. 57. D. 60. L. 58.

119. Despite the fundamental change in the punitive policy of the state (see doc. N9 366), the strengthening of the collective farm system was accompanied by an increase in repressive

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measures. It was a kind of maneuvering policy, when the Politburo temporarily expanded the extrajudicial powers of the OGPU.

120. In order to "strengthen" the collective farms and fulfill grain procurement plans, measures were taken to make more active use of state security agencies in solving this problem. In accordance with the decisions of the January (1933) plenum of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks on the creation of political departments of the MTS and state farms, the position of deputy for special work was also introduced, to which a representative of the OGPU was appointed (see note to doc. N9 373). On August 29, 1933, the Politburo decided to allocate 7,034,940 rubles for their maintenance. On January 1, 1935, the total number of deputy heads of political departments through the OGPU was 5490 people.

In accordance with the directive of the OGPU No. 50595 of September 4, 1933, among the operational staff of the bodies and the reserve of the OGPU, the commanders of the troops of the border and internal guards, personnel were mobilized to work as commandants of elevators and Zagotzerno points. In July 1934, all employees were enrolled by the personnel sector of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs in the special reserve of the NKVD. The order of the NKVD N9 0014 dated July 27, 1934 noted that "the commandants of elevators and procurement centers are subordinate to the regional and regional departments of the NKVD and work as assistants to the heads of elevators and procurement centers and carry out special work to protect grain, combat theft and loss of grain and hand -

lead guard and fire protection. CA FSB RF. F. 66. Op. 1. D. 303. L. 102-103.

121. After the National Socialist Party came to power in Germany, a significant number of operational developments arose, the purpose of which was to expel specialists from German firms from the USSR, accused of espionage and propaganda of fascism ideas, which gradually led to the curtailment of trade and economic cooperation. It was also based on political reasons, ideological confrontation between the doctrinal attitudes of national socialism and communism.

122. In special report No. 50879 of December 2, 1933, Yagoda reported that prisoners in a number of political isolators were preparing a hunger strike in protest against the reprisals against them and the conditions of detention. He reported that he managed to disrupt the hunger strike, timed to coincide with the 16th anniversary of the October Revolution, thanks to the fact that 37 prisoners were transferred to concentration camps. On December 13, part of the political prisoners of the Upper Urals (91 people), Suzdal (Pchel.) and Yaroslavl (29 people) political isolators planned to go on a hunger strike. On this day, the terms of the first sentences ended, and the prisoners became aware of their extension for another 2 years. Yagoda informed Stalin that, as a measure to prevent a hunger strike, 24 of the most active Trotskyists would be sent to concentration camps. In special communication N ° 50949 of December 25 of the same year, the deputy chairman of the OGPU reported on the failure of the hunger strike among 138 prisoners. Among those transferred to the concentration camps, 25 prisoners continued their hunger strike. APRF. F. 3. Op. 24. D. 140. L. 53-54, 57.

123. In the testimony of K.N. Levin contained critical assessments of the policy pursued by the Soviet leadership in the process of collectivization of agriculture, which led to a sharp drop in production and a deterioration in the material situation of the peasantry. In fact, all charges fell under Art. 58-10 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR.

124. After the 17th Party Congress, the policy of easing repressions continued. Of fundamental importance were the resolutions of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, adopted even before the congress, which to a certain extent testified to the softening of the punitive policy. First of all, in the materials of operational meetings of the OGPU, orders there was a constant mention of the need to be guided by the provisions of the instructions of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR dated May 8, 1933. After the congress, an opinion began to spread in the state security organs about the weakening of the class struggle, its attenuation. An effective step towards the approval of such views was the decision to prepare a reform of the OGPU bodies.

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125. After the completion of the investigation and the conviction of a number of participants in the "counter-revolutionary organization," on May 25, 1934, Yagoda sent a special message to Stalin with the following content: fascist organization called the Russian National Party. Their guilt was proved by the materials of the investigation and confrontations with a number of persons convicted in this case. The OGPU considers it necessary to expel Speransky and Peretz from the USSR Academy of Sciences and exile them for 3 years. On the special message there are handwritten resolutions: "For - I. Stalin, for - Kuibyshev, for - Klim Voroshilov, for - Ordzhonikidze, for - Kaganovich" APRF.

F. 3. Op. 58. D. 202. L. 140. Yagoda's proposal was adopted at a meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks (see document No. 452).

126. National Socialist Germany in the 1930s becomes one of the main potential opponents of the USSR. The state security organs, in accordance with Stalin's instructions, will intensify their activities in relation to the official diplomatic and trade representatives of the German state. Thus, in the course of operational developments of employees of diplomatic and trade missions, special attention was paid to their membership in the National Socialist Party. The state security organs aimed their main blow at identifying a potential German intelligence base among Soviet citizens. The basis for determining this base was such factors as work on former German concessions, residence in Germany for a certain period, belonging to political emigrants, etc. Particular attention was paid to Soviet citizens of German nationality.

127. After the defeat of the February 1934 armed uprising in Austria by the Communists and members of the dissolved military organization of the Social Democrats, the Schutz Bund, some members of the resistance emigrated from the country, including to the Soviet Union. The Soviet leadership, demonstrating the principle of international solidarity, rendered every possible assistance to the arrival of the Schutzbund in the USSR. At a meeting of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, a decision was made about 300 Schutzbundists who were allowed to come to the Soviet Union from Czechoslovakia. The Politburo approved a program for the placement and employment of Schutzbundists at industrial enterprises in Moscow, Leningrad and Kharkov. However, a few weeks after their arrival, dissatisfaction began to grow among the Schutzbundites, caused by difficult working conditions and low wages. Many of them sought to return back to Austria and surrender to the mercy of the authorities. Their criticism of Soviet reality was an extremely undesirable factor that contributed to the discrediting of the successes of socialist construction in the USSR promoted both inside the country and abroad. The state security agencies began to develop the Schutzbunds in order to prevent their attempts to return to their homeland. In the special reports of the counterintelligence units of the Special Department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR, it was reported about the arrests of the Schutzbundists who fled from their place of work and tried to illegally cross the border, as happened with Pel'tsman Joseph, who had fled from Kharkiv.

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128. The economic and transport units of the OGPU-GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR in the 30s were for the Soviet leadership one of the most important sources of obtaining objective information about the real state of affairs in various sectors of the national economy, primarily about difficulties in fulfilling planned targets, shortcomings, breakthroughs, accidents, crashes. In October 1934, information was sent to the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks on the results of a survey of the state of operational work at the most important industrial enterprises of the Urals. The commission was headed by the head of the Economic Department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR L.G. Mironov.

A secret dispatch of operatives to places was practiced. For example, in the summer of 1936, a group of ECO employees was sent to Voronezh to inspect six defense enterprises, primarily aircraft factories. CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 3. D. 163. L. 46.

The state security organs performed the functions of controlling bodies, relying on punitive methods to eliminate shortcomings and breakthroughs, since arrests of employees were carried out at these enterprises.

129. After the adoption of a fundamental decision to soften the course of the punitive policy, reorganize the OGPU, abolish its extrajudicial powers, Yagoda repeatedly submitted to the Kaganovich Commission his proposals to preserve some of these rights, which aroused objections from the People's Commissar of Justice N Krylenko and USSR Prosecutor I. Akulov.

Ultimately, the question of the jurisdiction of employees of state security agencies, as well as military personnel of all divisions of the NKVD, was resolved in August 1934. All prosecutors of the republics, territories and regions, all chairmen of military tribunals, all military prosecutors were sent an instruction that "cases of state, official and military crimes of employees of the UTB, the Departments of the border and internal protection, fire protection, police and camps, as well as cases of killings of citizens and theft by them" are sent to the military tribunals of the border and internal protection through military prosecutors, responsible for investigating these cases. In addition to this directive of August 8, on August 29, a new directive was sent out, which noted that "cases of minor crimes by NKVD employees, after the investigation is completed, should be sent ... for consideration at the Special Meeting of the NKVD." (CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 1. D. 24. L. 31, 84).

130. And in March 1934, the senior technician of the 209th air brigade, Vakhromeev, flew with technician Dmitriev to Manchuria. On the report of the head of the main department for the command staff of the Red Army, Feldman, Stalin made a resolution: "It is necessary to oblige the OKDVA to report all the circumstances of the case. What are the investigating authorities doing? In the course of the investigation, it was established that the assistant to the detective of the special department of the 209th air brigade divulged to the party purge commission compromising materials that were available on Vakhromeev in military counterintelligence. This negatively affected Vakhromeev, who was defamed in front of his colleagues. He flew in protest. According to the Harbin residency, Vakhromeev gave the Japanese detailed information about aviation units in the Far East. In the previous period, in December 1931, pilot Trenin made the same flight. In European countries, this fact was used to launch an anti-Soviet campaign. The foreign department of the state security organs repeatedly informed Stalin about the course of this campaign. Therefore, the question of Vakhromeev was considered at a meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and specific decisions were made on the work of military counterintelligence officers in order to prevent such incidents (see doc. N2 443). More detailed instructions in the light of the decision of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks for military counterintelligence officers on their relationship with military personnel were contained in the order of the OGPU N2 1177 of June 3, 1934.

. 131. In connection with the discussion of the draft regulation on the NKVD and the Special Conference, disagreements arose between the leadership of the OGPU, the NKJ and the USSR Prosecutor's Office (see Doc. N2 416, 418, 424). To work out the final decision, Stalin and Yezhov entered the commission.

132. Throughout the 1930s, the so-called Commission on Political Affairs continued its activities, the protocols of decisions of which on various cases of great political importance were also submitted for approval by the Politburo. For further measures taken on the issues discussed in this paragraph at the meeting of the Politburo, see doc. Nos. 452, 454, 458, 459, 487.

133. On July 14, 1934, a joint order of the NKVD of the USSR and the NKTP of the USSR N2 004 was issued on measures to protect 68 major enterprises of the military industry and establish a new procedure for hiring and firing labor. The order determined the categories of citizens who should no longer be employed by these defense enterprises. These included: a) other

pages; b) persons deprived of voting rights; c) persons deprived of their rights by

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court; d) all persons removed from factories in the order of cleaning; e) dismissed from factories, from collective farms and state farms for theft, malicious violation of labor discipline, disorganization of production; f) former whites, defectors, remigrants, Harbin residents, former. policemen, gendarmes, clergy and kulaks; g) those convicted of sabotage, counter-revolution, acts of sabotage, espionage, forgery of documents, violence against social activists, theft of secret and especially important documents, travel abroad or entry into the USSR without permission, transfer of inventions defense value, premeditated murder, robbery, robbery, arson, escape from a military unit and evasion from military service; h) administratively expelled by the Central Administration of the FSB. F. 66. Op. 1. D. 309. L. 308.

134. During the 1930s, the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks repeatedly considered issues of violations of the law by the organs of the OGPU-NKVD of the USSR (see Doc. No. 288, 313). At a meeting of the Politburo on March 23, 1932, regarding the arrest by the OGPU bodies of professors Rossiysky and Blagovolil, it was proposed that "the Collegium of the OGPU for admitted illegal arrests bring the perpetrators to justice." RGASPI. F. 17. Op. 3. D. 877. L. 11. In this case, the decision was made on the proposal of the USSR prosecutor's office, which examined the activities of state security agencies in Central Asia and revealed facts about the beating and bullying of the imprisoned employee of the OGPU PP for Central Asia Persinsky district of the Tashauz district by Lyzin. APRF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 70. L. 76.

135. Work to establish a special regime at defense enterprises was constantly under the control of state security agencies. On July 26, 1934, the order of the NKVD of the USSR N2 0012 was issued on the performance by economic apparatus of work on the special inspection of the personnel of factories of defense significance, in accordance with which the departments were recommended to allocate additional personnel for special inspection at the expense of the existing staff. CA FSB. F. 66. Op. 1. D. 303. L. 96-97. April 14, 1935 in

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Circular of the NKVD and the NKTP of the USSR> 6 62 on the cleaning of 68 military factories of a special list from persons dangerous for production, it was recommended to intensify work on the study of all personnel. Dismissal was proposed to be carried out without announcing the main reasons, but using any plausible pretexts, such as inconsistency, indiscipline, etc. CA FSB. F. 66. Op. 1. D. 349. L. 196-198.

The People's Commissar of Internal Affairs periodically reported to Stalin on the results of special inspections. In a special message dated June 14, 1935, Yagoda reported that, following the results of the work of the Economic Departments of the state security organs for 10 months that had passed since the issuance of the resolution of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks on streamlining and strengthening security at 68 special regime defense plants, the NKVD jointly The following work was carried out with the directors and their assistants for hire.

From among those employed at the factories of a special list -

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On the basis of checking and studying the personnel at the vast majority of factories, a personal file was opened for each employee.

Passports were confiscated from all persons working at 68 factories on a special list.

A number of plant directors were brought to criminal responsibility for violating the established rules for hiring and protecting special-security enterprises.

Yagoda proposed to additionally include 24 plants of great defense importance in the special regime enterprises, to remove all extraneous institutions from the territories of defense plants. Stalin on a special message imposed a resolution: "T.t. Ordzhonikidze, Yezhov, Agranov. Your opinion? I. Stalin. APRF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 122. L. 15-23.

All Yagoda's proposals were accepted, and by the middle of 1936 more than 100 enterprises were included in the list of special regime plants.

136. During 1933 and early 1934, major failures occurred along the line of the Intelligence Directorate of the Red Army. In the summer of 1933, a recruiter for the Intelligence Directorate was arrested in Germany, who maintained contact with illegal residencies in a number of countries. In October 1933, a resident was arrested in Finland, along with two of his assistants and part of the agents. The failures occurred in Latvia, Romania and Manchuria. Therefore, it was decided to strengthen the RU of the Red Army with experienced employees of the Foreign Department of the OPTU. Along with A.Kh. Artuzov, who was the head of the INO and simultaneously became the deputy head of military intelligence, the leading departments in the Republic of Uzbekistan were headed by Karin, Steinbrück, who, together with other employees of the INO OGPU, with the consent of Stalin, went to serve in the Intelligence Directorate.

137. In 1930, the Special Department (military counterintelligence) was removed from the control of the Revolutionary Military Council and received independence in action, independence from the military command. The flight abroad of Vakhromeev was considered by Stalin as a pretext for another anti-Soviet campaign, which unfolded in Western countries after each such incident. Therefore, this decision to a certain extent restored control by the military command and party organizations over the military counterintelligence agencies. The flight of Vakhromeev gave grounds for an urgent addition to the law on state crimes (see Doc No. 450).

138. The Polish military organization was created at the beginning of the First World War in the Polish territories of the Russian Empire as an underground patriotic organization. Its main task was the most diverse support for the legions of J. Pilsudski (who participated in the war on the side of Austria-Hungary), including the conduct of intelligence activities. POV initially acted against Russia, and in 1917-1918. against Germany. After the restoration of the independence of Poland at the end of 1918, it was merged into the Polish Army and formally ceased to exist. However, the POV existed on the territory of Ukraine until 1921, and its members took part in the Soviet-Polish war of 1920. THE USSR. The Politburo approved Yagoda's proposal (see Doc. No. 448).

All the persons mentioned in the document have been rehabilitated.

139. I.A. Sitnikov was sentenced by the decision of the Collegium of the OGPU of June 1, 1934



to VMN with subsequent replacement for 10 years of camps. He was released on March 17, 1945. By the ruling of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR of September 8, 1956, the case was dismissed for lack of corpus delicti.

140. In a memorandum dated May 22, 1934 to the Central Committee of the CP(b)U "On Hitler's Aid in Ukraine", the chairman of the GPU of the Ukrainian SSR, V. Balitsky, described the situation in the German national regions in connection with the provision of material assistance to the Germans from employees of German consulates and residents of Germany. In some areas, up to 60% of the German population received charitable financial assistance through the branches of the State Bank, the post office, the telegraph office, Torgsin branches and directly from the German consulates. According to the GPU, from April 1933 to April 1934, to the addresses of the German colonists living in Odessa, Kyiv,

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Dnepropetrovsk, Donetsk regions and Moldova, about 490 thousand rubles were transferred. gold. Sending letters to Germany with requests for support in connection with the famine took on a massive character. "Correspondence of this nature and statements asking for help," noted Balitsky, "covered up to 40% of the population of the German colonies of the Kyiv and Odessa regions." The note emphasized that "kulak agents" organized "provocative letters about hunger and mortality in Ukraine."

Requests for help thus undermined the idea abroad of the stable development of the USSR, the material well-being of workers and peasants.

141. Questions of combating hooliganism and derailments in railway transport were regularly considered at meetings of the Politburo. As a rule, it recommended that show trials be held against those responsible for traffic accidents, with coverage of materials in the central press. For example, at a meeting of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks on March 5, 1934, following a speech by Stalin, it was decided: taking into account the exchange of opinions" RGASPI. F. 17. Op. 3. D. 940. L. 2. Similar decisions were made at other meetings of the Politburo of the RGASPI. F. 17. Op. 3. D. 948. L. 18; D. 954. L. 7 and others.

In development of the decisions of the Politburo, the Transport Department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR systematically sent circulars to the localities about the need to strengthen the fight against theft of socialist property on the railway. transport. In the circular TO of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR N9 103 of June 15, 1935, all departments of the NKVD were recommended to intensify the struggle along two lines. First, to increase the detection of theft on the railway. transport, which accounted for 42%, the prevention of the fight against theft and, secondly, to intensify work to identify and dismiss from work "all identified kulaks, other class alien elements and persons previously sued for embezzlement and theft" . CA FSB. F. 66. Op. 1. D. 349. L. 424.

142. Stalin monitored how the law was being implemented. In September 1934, he received a special message from the NKVD that one of the sailors of the battleship Marat had remained in the city of Gdynia. Upon learning of this fact, Stalin demanded that he be immediately informed whether the members of the family of the sailor who remained in Poland had been arrested, and if they had not yet been brought to justice, then punish the "new criminal", the one who

responsible for the inaction of the authorities that violated the law on treason. AP RF. F. 3. Op. 50. D. 403. L. 117.

143. After the adoption of this decision, J. Stalin instructed the Prosecutor of the USSR I. Akulov to verify the correctness of the accusation of Academician Speransky. On July 27, 1934, Akulov reported: "According to your proposal, the Prosecutor's Office of the Union checked the case of Academician M.N. Speransky. Three interrogations of Speransky were carried out, which could not bring anything new, since Speransky remained with his previous testimony. It is necessary to re-interrogate two or three of the persons who gave evidence incriminating Speransky in his activities. These persons are in the camp, and we believe that in the next few days they will be brought to Moscow. Only after the interrogation of these persons, and possibly after their confrontation with Speransky, will a complete verification of the Speransky case be completed. On September 3, 1934, Akulov submitted to Stalin his final conclusion on the case of the academician. He pointed out that on the part of Speransky there were grumblings and anti-Soviet and anti-Semitic conversations. Deportation to Ufa for three years is correct, but, given that the academician is 71 years old, leave him with a conditional sentence, allowing him to continue to live in Moscow. Akulov proposed to two members of the organization to reduce the term to 3 years, and to N. Durnovo to leave a 10-year term of imprisonment. There is a handwritten note on Akulov's note: "T. Stalin for Comrade Akulov's proposal. T. Yagoda reported. B. Dvinsky. APRF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 202. L. 148, 203-205.

144. Saar is a land in Germany. Since 1871, part of the German Empire. According to the Versailles Peace Treaty, the Saar was singled out as a special political and geographical unit.

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nitza and transferred to the management of the Commission of the League of Nations for 15 years. Coal mines were transferred to the ownership of France. In 1935, as a result of a plebiscite, the Saar was ceded to Germany, which bought the Saar coal mines from France (in accordance with the terms of the peace treaty).

145. This report was published in the newspaper Pravda on July 24, 1934. The members of the organization in the "Kim Zaen case" were rehabilitated.

146. The resolution of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR of November 5, 1934 on the Special Conference under the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR stated that "the Prosecutor of the USSR or his deputy must participate in the sessions of the Special Conference, who, in case of disagreement, both with by the very decision of the Special Conference, as well as by sending the case for consideration by the Special Conference, has the right to protest to the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR. SZ USSR 1935. No. 11. Art. 84.

147. On August 5, 1934, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the artillery battalion of the Moscow city camp collection Osoviahim arrived on foot at the Krasnoperekopsky barracks of the Moscow proletarian rifle division on Sukharevskaya Square in Moscow under the leadership of the chief of staff of this division Nakhaev Artem Sergeevich. The division, in which there were more than 200 fighters, was freely passed by sentries to the territory of the unit. The division mainly consisted of civilians called up for training.

In the courtyard of the barracks, having lined up the fighters, Nakhaev turned to them with an appeal in which he called on the Red Army men to take up arms against the Soviet regime.

In his speech, he stated that all the main gains of the October Revolution of 1917 were lost. Factories and factories do not belong to the workers, the land is not the property of the peasants. Everything is in the hands of the state, and a handful of people run this state. The state enslaves the workers and peasants, there is no freedom of speech in the country. He ended his speech with the words: "Down with the old leadership, long live the new revolution, long live the new government." With a part of the fighters, Nakhaev tried to seize the guardhouse in order to arm the Red Army with battle rifles, but was captured.

During the investigation, it turned out that Nakhaev critically assessed the internal policy of the leadership (collectivization, the low standard of living of workers and peasants). In protest against the expulsion of opposition leaders from the party in 1927, he left the party. Then, after graduating from the Leningrad Artillery School. Red October, he was demobilized from the army.

However, an attempt to organize an armed uprising against the Soviet regime was also connected with his difficult financial situation. After demobilization, he could not find a job that would give him moral and material satisfaction. Since 1931, Nakhaev became a student of the evening military academy, after which he hoped to improve his position. Poverty and lack of housing (together with his wife, Nakhaev rented a corner of 4 square meters from a peasant in the village of Zhulebino) pushed him to a peculiar form of protest against the authorities.

To investigate this fact, a Politburo commission headed by L. Kaganovich and V. Kuibyshev was created, which was instructed to study all issues related to Nakhaev's speech. First of all, Stalin was worried about the low level of guard duty. "It would be necessary to find out," he wrote to Kaganovich, "does the nab have a guard service charter or not, and if so, why is it not observed?" APRF. F. 3. Op. 50. D. 407. L. 102. Mass inspections of the state of protection of military institutions of the Moscow garrison were organized, as a result of which the inspectors calmly visited military academies, barracks of units of the Red Army. As a result of the audit, on August 22, 1934, the Politburo adopted resolutions "On the state of protection of the barracks of the Moscow garrison", "On the work of Osoaviakhim". At the same time, it was impossible to ignore the problem of lack of housing for servicemen. This issue was reflected in the resolution of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks "On the housing issue of command personnel

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Moscow garrison. It was decided to take some parts out of Moscow. (For more details, see: Stalin and Kaganovich. Correspondence. 1931-1936, pp. 450, 460.)

In December 1934, the Politburo decided to betray A.S. Nakhaev to the court of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR, by the decision of which he was sentenced to death.

148. The final version of the regulation on the NKVD and the GUGB was presented at a meeting of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks on April 3, 1935, where the secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks N. Yezhov was instructed to finalize this provision. RGASPI. F. 3. Op. 17. D. 961. L. 62. In June 1935, this secret regulation was sent to the republican and regional departments of the NKVD.

The regulation on the Special Meeting under the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR, after a preliminary discussion at a meeting of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, was adopted by a resolution of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR of November 5, 1934. In it, the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs was granted the right to apply exile and expulsion, imprisonment in forced labor camps for up to 5 years, and the expulsion of foreigners from the USSR in relation to persons recognized as socially dangerous. SZ USSR. 1935. N 2 11. Art.

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149. In April 1934, the organs of the OGPU uncovered an organization that included German subjects. In the indictment, they were charged with the creation of an illegal National Socialist organization, military espionage, sabotage and distribution of counter-revolutionary fascist leaflets. The postcard sent to V. Papp contained information about military units and military factories located in Stalingrad. As a result of the investigation, People's Commissar of Internal Affairs G. Yagoda, given that German subjects were involved in the case, proposed that all foreign subjects be expelled from the Soviet Union without the right to enter. His proposal was accepted at a meeting of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 1. D. 101. L. 176-177, 270.

150. In the course of the investigation of the case, a map of Leningrad with 55 markings on the location of military units and the largest enterprises of the defense industry was found with the arrested Bortsikovsky. On the scheme of the Baltic shipbuilding plant, all the main workshops and utility rooms were marked.

Since information about the "deployment of units, institutions and institutions of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army" in accordance with the list approved by the decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR of April 27, 1926, was a specially guarded state secret, the OGPU authorities were able to present to persons convicted of collecting such information, the accusation of espionage.

151. The difficult situation of the working class and the peasantry, due to the miserable standard of living, was reflected in the Red Army. Soldiers' dissatisfaction manifested itself in various forms. Along with a critical assessment of the internal policy of the ruling party, organized groups systematically arose in various military units and military educational institutions. In 1933, Stalin was informed about the "All-Union Party for the Economic Revival of the Country", organized by the commanders at the Saratov armored school. The members of this illegal organization set themselves the goal of carrying out, as they believed, a truly Leninist policy, perverted by Stalin. CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 1. D. 103. L. 193.

152. In the protocols of interrogations of L. Nikolaev and other participants in the falsified case of the murder of S.M. Kirov contains information about the political nature of this crime. The protocols sent to Stalin did not reveal any indication of the direction of the investigation. A group of investigators, headed by Deputy People's Commissar of Internal Affairs Y. Agranov, within a month presented materials from which this murder appears as the activity of the Zinoviev terrorist group.

153. And in December 1934, a memorandum was prepared for Stalin, drawn up by the senior assistant to the military prosecutor Roginsky, who headed the commission for checking the activities of law enforcement agencies in Azerbaijan. The note noted the facts of the artificial creation of cases, unjustified arrests, criminal interrogation methods, i.e. use of the physical

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force, the artificial combination of several cases into one to create "high-profile cases." However, the expansion of the powers of the state security agencies after the assassination of Kirov slowed down the investigation of these facts.

In response to criticism of the state security agencies, People's Commissar of the NKVD G. Yagoda became the organizer of the "hidden war". In February 1935, he sent out an order in which he asked the heads of the NKVD departments to collect materials on violations in the activities of the USSR prosecutor's office "and write me a personal note on the entire judicial practice of your region (region) for a period of a year, but not less than six months as well as the work of prosecutors". In his order, Yagoda demanded to collect all the facts of violations of criminal procedural norms by the prosecutor's office. CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 2. D. 948. L. 7-8.

154. On the whole, the letter severely criticized the activities of the NKVD department for Leningrad and the region. In October 1934, the work of the department was checked by the commission of the NKVD of the USSR. The work was considered satisfactory, and a number of senior officials, for example, the head of the secret political department A.S. Gorin-Lundin, noted that "things are not so bad with us, and that the proof of this is the absence of terror, mass bagpipes in factories, the absence of leaflets, etc." When considering the activities of the department after the assassination of Kirov, one of the main points of accusation of the NKVD workers "of criminal complacency and operational inaction" was the case of the secret informant of the department, Volkova, whom the department employees arrested and put in a psychiatric hospital. The letter also noted the fact that the NKVD apparatus was "contaminated". CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 2. D. 7. L. 1-8.

155. After the assassination of Kirov, the state security organs, on Stalin's instructions, organized a thorough check of all employees of government institutions. During the inspection, questions of the social past of workers, their participation in opposition groups, and loyalty to the Soviet government were clarified. According to intelligence developments of employees of the apparatus of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR, facts were revealed that aroused Stalin's interest. These include the favorable attitude of the Secretary of the Central Executive Committee A. Yenukidze to former comrades-in-arms in the fight against tsarism from the parties of the Mensheviks and Socialist-Revolutionaries, the presence of a significant stratum of the so-called "former people", relatives of L.B. Kamenev, spreading "rumors" about Lenin's political testament, discussion of Stalin's personality.

156. The newspaper Izvestia of January 15, 1935 spoke about the activities of the Soviet Control Commission, which revealed the presence in Moscow of various representative offices of trusts and industrial enterprises from many regions of the RSFSR. The commission decided to liquidate these representations for the rapacious spending of state funds and the lack of control over their activities. It was recommended that the NKVD expel from Moscow representatives of the Rostov-Yaroslavl cloth factory, Izhevsk construction, and other enterprises and institutions.

157. The NKVD department for Leningrad and the region monitored the reaction of various sections of society to the events connected with the eviction of the so-called former people. Some of the creative intelligentsia gave an extremely negative assessment of this punitive action. So, for example, Academician I.P. Pavlov declared: "How can such a thing happen in the 18th year of the revolution? Arrested only for aristocratic origin. These are people of science and art. I just became an optimist, I thought that life was going for the better, and now I am in prostration, and it even oppresses me that I am a citizen of such a state. CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 2. D. 695. L. 275

158. Osinsky Vadim Valeryanovich, born in 1912, member of the CPSU (b) since 1931, was a student of the Academy of Motorization and Mechanization. Stalin. He was arrested as a member of the counter-revolutionary Trotskyist youth group. After Stalin's intervention, he was released, but again arrested in 1937 and repressed. Rehabilitated.

159. In the finally approved regulation on the Main Directorate of State Security of the NKVD of the USSR, the main task of the department was defined as "the fight against treason, espionage, counter-revolution, terror, sabotage, sabotage

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and other state crimes throughout the entire territory of the USSR, in all branches of the national economy, railway, water transport, in the army, sea and air fleet. APRF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 4. L. 64-65.

Also, the tasks of all the operational departments of the GUGB NKVD of the USSR, operational means for carrying out the assigned tasks were determined. Approved only by the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, this provision actually replaced the provisions on GPU departments adopted in March 1922.

160. In a note by A.Ya. Vyshinsky about the results of the cleansing of Leningrad from alien elements on May 13, for the first time, the question of infringement of the rights of those exiled or deported in the administrative order was raised (see document No. 524). On the basis of a joint note by A. Vyshinsky and G. Yagoda, on June 1, 1935, a resolution was adopted by the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, which contained an instruction "NKVD to develop, together with the Prosecutor's Office of the Union, measures to use at work persons expelled or exiled in the administrative order. APRF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 174. L. 83. The final circular on the use of those exiled or exiled in administrative order was adopted at a meeting of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks on February 9, 1936 (see document No. 560).

161. This decision of the Politburo to a certain extent limited the powers of the state security agencies in the process of making arrests. In addition to the previously existing obligatory receipt of a sanction for arrest from the prosecutor's office, there is an expansion of the circle of state and public organizations with which it was necessary to coordinate arrests. Executives, highly qualified specialists and members of the CPSU(b) became the most protected category of Soviet society. In addition to the Prosecutor's Office, for their arrest, it was necessary to obtain the consent of the relevant people's commissar and the party organ. These norms were also in force during the period of mass repressions.

162. In the course of a search by the state security authorities of persons who had connections with the German embassy, engineer Grepler was arrested, who reported that a receiver-transmitter was installed in the embassy building. G. Yagoda sent a note addressed to I. Stalin, in which he substantiated the necessity of presenting an ultimatum to the German side and seizing the receiver-transmitter used, in his opinion, for transmitting espionage information.

163. In connection with the interest shown by Stalin in the provisions expressed in the anonymous letter, a great deal of work was launched to find its author. All work was supervised by the head of the secret political department of the GUGB NKVD G. Molchanov. Hundreds of people were checked and numerous graphic examinations of handwriting were carried out. Molchanov met with the Chairman of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR M. Kalinin, who pointed out to him a number of people who, as he believed, treated him badly. As a result of all the measures taken, in October 1935 the author was identified. It turned out to be VI Shilikhin, who until 1930 worked as a secretary in Kalinin's office, and at the time of his arrest he was a lawyer-expert at Soyuzmetalloimport. By the decision of the Special Meeting, he was sentenced to imprisonment in a camp.

164. G.D. Guy (Bzhishkyan) - commander, head of the department of military history of the Air Force Academy. He was arrested and convicted for the fact that, "being drunk, in

In a private conversation with a non-party man, he said that "Stalin must be removed, they will remove him anyway." Also, in conversations with some "old" Bolsheviks, he critically assessed the activities of Stalin. This served as the basis for accusing Guy of counter-revolutionary agitation and preparation of a terrorist act. Shortly after his escape, he was captured. In November 1935, in a letter addressed to G. Yagoda, he admitted his crime against the party and Stalin. In 1937 he was shot. Rehabilitated.

165. The case concerning this organization was heard on 15-16 December 1935 at the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR. Defendants Shur G.I., Freiman V.G., Vitrin K.K., Ioganson E.R., Pevzner S.M., Livinsky V.Oh. and Babitsky O.G. were sentenced to capital punishment. A number of members of this so-called counter-revolutionary organization studied in Germany, were members of the Union of Soviet Students,

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In the early 1930s they returned to the USSR and received Soviet citizenship. The materials of the criminal case, except for their own confessions, do not contain any other evidence confirming their involvement in the commission of a terrorist act. CA FSB. F. 66. Op. 1-t. D. 44. L. 81-145.

166. In the original draft submitted by G.G. Yagoda, I.V. Stalin made changes: Yagoda himself was awarded the title of General Commissar of State Security; In addition, the head of the NKVD department for the Saratov region R.A. Pillar; head of the NKVD department for the Leningrad region L.M. Zakovsky was promoted to the rank of commissar of state security of the 1st rank, instead of commissar of state security of the 2nd rank; instead of the rank of commander of the II rank of the head of the Main Directorate of the Border and Internal Guards of the NKVD of the USSR M.P. Frinovsky was introduced to the rank of corps commander, and his deputy L.B. Roshal instead of the army commissar of the 2nd rank received the rank of corps commissar.

167. Simultaneously with the reports of the party leaders of Belarus, Stalin received special reports from the state security organs of the republic about the use of the channels of the Comintern by Polish intelligence to infiltrate their agents. At a meeting of the Politburo on December 16, 1935, a decision was made to eliminate all special crossings across the western border of the USSR for the transfer of couriers from the communist parties of Poland, Western Ukraine and Western Belarus.

All rights to permit entry from Poland to the USSR, previously granted by the MOPR, the Comintern and other organizations, were declared invalid. Henceforth, the entry into the USSR of representatives of these parties became impossible without the special sanction of the Secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks Yezhov. APRF. F. 3. Op. 58. D. 131. L. 125.

168. On December 11, 1935, the USSR Prosecutor A. Vyshinsky reported to Stalin on the results of the trial of persons who opposed the Stakhanov movement. The military tribunal of the Moscow military district sentenced the assistant engineer Zerin V.I. to 10 years in prison, and the driver Leonov V.N. by the age of 6. Along with the attempted terrorist act against the Stakhanovite Yukhalov, the accused were charged with counter-revolutionary agitation.

At the trial, as Vyshinsky noted, formalism was revealed in the organization of the Stakhanov movement. A number of witnesses had no idea what the Stakhanovite movement was. Some Stakhanovites could not name indicators of their work.

you, for which they received the title of Stakhanovite. To the question put to the senior machinist Sorokin, "Which of the crews worked better, he answered:" Everyone worked well. While the performance indicators were dramatically different."

In fact, the persons identified by the OGPU who opposed the Stakhanovist movement were convicted not for hooligan actions, but as political criminals of the APRF. F. 3. Op. 26. D. 19. L. 68.

169. In the process of checking party documents, there was a close connection between the party organs and the local departments of the NKVD. Circulars and directives from the center were repeatedly sent to the localities on the need to intensify operational work in connection with the verification of Party documents. On November 2, 1935, signed by People's Commissar of the NKVD Yagoda, an instruction was sent out in which a number of departments were criticized for the fact that they "did not achieve significant results either in undercover identification of rogues, crooks and class enemies, or in revealing the forms and methods of penetration into the party and the activities of the criminals exposed by the local party organs." The workers of the NKVD were criticized for ignoring the instructions of the party organs about the need to take prompt measures against exposed persons when checking party documents.

The people's commissar paid special attention to identifying foreign intelligence agents that had infiltrated the party. According to the center, as of October 20, 1935, 255 spies from among those expelled from the party were identified, and it was also noted that the NKVD department for the Far East and East Siberian regions revealed only one spy each, and not a single one for the Western region. Also paid attention

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to reveal the criminal activity of counter-revolutionaries, who sneaked into the party with a hostile purpose, on railway and water transport. CA FSB. F. 3. Op. 2. D. 3. L. 131-134.

At the same time, a circular from the People's Commissar of the NKVD and the USSR Prosecutor on the procedure for sending cases on charges of forging party documents was sent to the localities. Employees of the NKVD departments were explained that such cases should be sent for consideration to the Special Conference of the NKVD. If more serious accusations were made, it was recommended that they be sent for consideration in closed sessions of the Special Boards of the territory (regional) courts.

For the period 1935-1936. 5,976 people were arrested by the NKVD for cheating with party documents.

During the purge of party organizations, the OGPU bodies sent Stalin special messages not only about the identified crooks who had fraudulently entered the party, but also materials testifying to the "sabotage" activities of those expelled from the party. So, on November 22, 1933, Yagoda, in a special message addressed to Stalin, informed him that during the purge of the party organization of the Aviatop trust (an organization that supplies aviation with fuel) by a group of persons expelled from the party, an attempt was made to poison the members of the purge commission. In a dark glass for drinking water, placed on the table at which the members of the commission worked, a crystal of copper sulphate weighing 1.2 grams was allegedly placed.



The investigation carried out by the OGPU in this case established that since the end of 1932 there had been a k.r. Trotskyist group led by Deputy. the manager of Soyuzneftetorg, whose members wanted to "revenge and harm" the members of the cleaning commission.

7 people were arrested in the case. APRF. F. 3. Op. 22. D. 131. L. 65-67.

170. This decision of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks was adopted as a result of Stalin's study of a special message sent by M.I. Gay about skiing by students of the Academy at an air temperature of more than 20 degrees below zero, as a result of which dozens of future officers ended up in hospitals with various degrees of frostbite.

171. In development of the resolution of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, on March 10, 1936, order No. 0093 of the NKVD of the USSR was issued on undercover registration of political emigration, cleaning it of a suspicious element. Within a month, all departments were obliged to take into account all political emigrants who had arrived since 1920, regardless of citizenship and party affiliation. CA FSB. F. 66. Op. 1. D. 294. L. 174-175.

As of July 1, 1936, 5,678 political emigrants were registered and identified at their place of residence, compromising materials were available for 2,210 people.

172. The information was obtained from a source of the Foreign Department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR in Paris, who had access to the materials of the Surte Générale. According to the internal security control circular of the police department, F. Ernst was a member of the Black Feathers organization, an occult terrorist organization of German students. It was also suggested that he had some kind of assignment from his organization in the USSR, which served as the basis for the arrest.

173. We are talking about the liquidation of the area in which there were drug dens, where marginal elements accumulated.

174. July 17, 1936 Deputy. People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs N.N. Krestinsky informed Stalin about the arrest in Warsaw of an employee of the Foreign Department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR at a meeting with an informant. In this regard, he offered to exchange A. Ron for a Soviet intelligence officer captured by the Polish defensive force. The issue was resolved at a meeting of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks on July 19, 1936.

175. As a result of psychological and physical pressure from the defendants in the case of the so-called anti-Soviet united Trotskyist-Zinoviev center, the investigators of the NKVD obtained the necessary testimony about terrorist activities. In the protocols of interrogation of E.A. Dreitzer, a participant in the Civil War, who was awarded two Orders of the Red Sign for participation in hostilities

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me, who was expelled from the party in 1928 for belonging to the opposition, we note the testimony that was emphasized by Stalin. Dreitzer testified: "I was entrusted with the preparation and commission of a terrorist act, primarily against Stalin and Voroshilov. By direct directive of L.D. Trotsky, our all-Union center of the Trotskyist-Zinoviev bloc was to prepare and carry out the murder of Stalin and Voroshilov in order to behead the leadership of the CPSU (b) and the Red Army ... In the same 1934, I received a written directive from Trotsky through his son Sedov

about preparations for a terrorist act against Stalin... Pikel informed me that in 1934 the center of the Trotskyist-Zinoviev bloc had taken a decision to physically exterminate a number of members of the Politburo, primarily Stalin and Kirov. Pikel informed me that for this purpose appropriate persons were selected who were to carry out terrorist acts. Pikel told me that Kirov's assassination had been carried out on instructions from the center of the Trotskyist-Zinoviev bloc, and Pikel said that he knew about this from Reinhold's words. Pikel also told me that a month before the assassination of Kirov, on the instructions of Zinoviev, transmitted to him by Reinhold, he left for Svalbard. Zinoviev motivated the need for this trip by the fact that in connection with the upcoming assassination attempt on Kirov, the rout of the illegal organization will undoubtedly begin, therefore it is important to protect a number of secret workers from failure. APRF. F. 3. Op. 24. D. 226. L. 174, 176, 182.

These testimonies were a turning point in the course of the investigation, since confessions were obtained from the accused about the preparation of terrorist acts. G.G. In the course of preparing the trial, Yagoda regularly convened meetings and instructed the operational staff on the direction of the investigation and the need to obtain certain testimony. Stalin's irritation and dissatisfaction with Yagoda, most likely, was due to the fact that the necessary testimony of June 23, 1936 was confirmed by the confessions of other accused only over the next two and a half months. Throughout this period, Yagoda sent 64 accompanying notes to the protocols of interrogations in the case of the so-called anti-Soviet united Trotskyist-Zinoviev center. The open court session of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court was held from 19 to 24 August 1936.

176. On September 25, 1936, Stalin sent a telegram to the members of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, in which he raised the question of appointing Yezhov as People's Commissar of the NKVD. He wrote: "First. We consider it absolutely necessary and urgent to appoint Cde. Yezhov was promoted to the post of People's Commissar. Yagoda was clearly not up to the task of exposing the Trotskyite-Zinovievist bloc. The OGPU was 4 years late in this matter. All party workers and the majority of regional representatives of the People's Republic of Kazakhstan speak about this. You can leave Agranov as Yezhov's deputy in Narkovnuvel" (Stalin and Kaganovich. Correspondence. 1931-1936, pp. 682-683).

On September 26, a note from Stalin to Yagoda was handed over by telephone from Sochi, in which he suggested that he head the People's Commissariat of Communications. The question of the removal of Yagoda and the appointment of a new people's commissar is discussed in the scientific literature. The reasons for the removal of Yagoda include the delay of the August process of 1936, and Yezhov's apparatus intrigues, who throughout 1936 sent Stalin notes criticizing Yagoda's activities, and the periodic shuffling of personnel, characteristic of Stalin's leadership style.

## NAMED COMMENTS

AGRANOV (Sorinzon) Yakov Saulovich (1893-1938), was born in the town of Checherskaya, Rogachev district, Gomel province. He graduated from the 4th class city school. In 1912-1915 in the party of socialist revolutionaries. Member of the RSDLP (b) since 1915. In 1915-1917 exile to the Yenisei province for revolutionary activities. In 1917 he was secretary of the Polesky Regional Committee of the RSDLP(b). In 1918-1919 he was secretary of the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR. Since 1919 in the Cheka. In 1919-1921 a special commissioner, early. department 00 VChK. In 1922-1923, the beginning. Special Bureau for the Administrative Expulsion of Anti-Soviet Elements and Intelligentsia under the SOU GPU. In 1923-1931, deputy. early SO GPU-OGPU USSR, early. SO GPU-OGPU, pom. early SOU OGPU USSR. In 1931, the beginning SPO OGPU USSR. In 1931-1933, the PGPU of the Moscow Region, beg. 00 MVO. In 1933-1937 deputy. Chairman of the OGPU

USSR, 1st deputy. People's Commissar of Internal Affairs, head. GUGB NKVD USSR. In December 1934, early. UNKVD Leningrad region. From April 1937 beginning. secret political department of the GUGB NKV. From May 1937 beginning. UNKVD of the Saratov region. Commissar of State Security 1st rank. Arrested on July 20, 1937. Condemned by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR on August 1, 1938 to VMN. Not rehabilitated.

AKULOV Ivan Alekseevich (1888-1937), was born in the village. Petrovskoye, Krasnogorsk district, Moscow province, from the middle class. Lower education. Since 1907, a member of the RSDLP (b), worked as a clerk in the editorial office of the Trade and Industrial Newspaper. Since 1913, a member of the executive committee of the St. Petersburg Committee of the RSDLP (b). He was arrested and exiled. Participant of the October Revolution and the Civil War. In 1918-1922 secretary of the Ukrainian regional committee, Orenburg, Kirghiz and Crimean regional committees of the RCP (b). In 1922-1929 at trade union work, chairman of the All-Ukrainian Council of Trade Unions, member of the presidium and secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. In 1930-1931, deputy. People's Commissar of the RKI. In 1931-1932 the first deputy. chairman of the OGPU. In 1933-1935 Prosecutor of the USSR. From 1935 to 1937 he was secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR. Arrested on July 23, 1937. Condemned by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Rehabilitated.

ALEKSEEV Nikolai Nikolaevich (1893-1937), was born in the city of Rzhev, Kalinin region, in the family of a zemstvo agronomist. Unfinished higher education. In 1910-1917 he was a member of the Socialist Revolutionary Party, in 1917-1918 he was a member of the Left Social Revolutionary Party. Since 1919, a member of the CPSU (b). In the bodies of the Cheka since 1920. In 1920-1922 he was authorized by the foreign part of the INO. In 1922-1925 pom. early Special Bureau under the SOU for Administrative Deportations of Anti-Soviet Elements and Intelligentsia, specially authorized by the SOU OGPU. In 1925-1930, the beginning UNKVD ZSK. In 1935-1937 pom. early Gulag, Deputy early Volgolag and the construction of the Rybinsk and Uglich hydrotechnical units. Senior Major of State Security. Arrested in 1937. Condemned by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR on December 1, 1937 to VMN. Rehabilitated.

ALKSNIS (Astrov) Yakov (Ekabs) Ivanovich (1897-1938), was born in the Lifland province in the family of a laborer. Educated at the Odessa military school (1917),

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Military Academy of the Red Army (1924). Member of the RSDLP since 1916, Bolshevik. In 1917 he was drafted into the army. In May 1919 he joined the Red Army. During the Civil War, the Oryol provincial military commissar. In September - October 1919, the commissar of the 55th Infantry Division, which was completely defeated near Orel. Then the military commissar of the Don region, pom. commander of the Oryol military district. In 1924-1926, the beginning and Commissioner of the Office of the Device and Service of the Troops. One of the founders and organizers of the Soviet Air Force. Since 1926 deputy. beginning, from 1931 beginning. Air Force of the Red Army. Since January 1937, at the same time, deputy. People's Commissar of Defense of the USSR for the Air Force. Since 1937 he has been a member of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. He was a member of the Special Judicial Presence, which in June 1937 sentenced to death a group of military leaders headed by M.N. Tukhachevsky, I.E. Yakir, I.P. Uborevich. In November 1937, he was arrested as the head of the "Latvian fascist organization." He pleaded guilty, and in July 1938 he was convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Shot. In 1957 he was rehabilitated.

ALLILUEVA (Dzhugashvili) Nadezhda Sergeevna (1901-1932), wife of I.V. Stalin. Born in Baku. Daughter of the revolutionary Sergei Yakovlevich Alliluyev (1866-1945), Georgian by mother. In 1918 she joined the RCP(b) and married Stalin. She worked in the People's Commissariat for Nationalities Affairs, in the secretariat of V.I. Lenin. 12/10/1921 during

The purge was expelled from the party, but on 12/14/1921 it was reinstated as a candidate member of the RCP(b). In 1926 she entered the Moscow Industrial Academy. She committed suicide (shot herself). From Stalin had two children - Vasily (1921) and Svetlana (1925).

ANDREEV Andrei Andreevich (1895-1971), was born in the village of Kuznetsovo, Sychevsky district, Smolensk province, into a peasant family. He graduated from two classes of a rural school. Party member since 1914. Member of the St. Petersburg Committee of the Bolsheviks in 1915-1917. Since 1917 - in the party and trade union work. In 1920-1922 - Secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. In 1922-1927 - Chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Railway Workers. In 1927-1930 he was the secretary of the North Caucasian Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. Since 1930 - Chairman of the Central Control Commission of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, People's Commissar of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate of the USSR. In 1931-1935 - People's Commissar of Railways of the USSR. In February 1935 - March 1946 Secretary of the Central Committee. In 1943-1946 - People's Commissar for Agriculture of the USSR. In 1946-1953 - deputy. Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. In 1939-1952 - Chairman of the CPC under the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks.

ANTONOV-OVSEENKO Vladimir Alexandrovich (1884-1939), party leader, diplomat. Born in Chernigov. Lieutenant's son. He graduated from the St. Petersburg cadet school. Member of the RSDLP (b) since 1917. Since 1924 in diplomatic work. Since 1930, the plenipotentiary in Poland. In 1934-1937 the prosecutor of the RSFSR, since September 1936 the consul general in Barcelona. He was recalled to Moscow and arrested in October 1937. Found guilty of belonging to a "Trotskyist terrorist and espionage organization", in February 1938 he was sentenced to VMN by the Military Collegium of the USSR Supreme Court. Shot. Rehabilitated.

ARTUZOV (Frauchi) Artur Khristianovich (1891-1937), was born in the village of Ustinovo, Tver province, into the family of a handicraftsman, a Swiss emigrant. Graduated from the St. Petersburg Polytechnic Institute. Revolutionary views were formed under the influence of M.S. Kedrova and N.I. Podvoisky (both married to the sisters of the mother of A.Kh. Artuzov). Since 1917, a member of the RSDLP (b). In 1917-1918 the secretary of the Soviet military revision in the North, beg. demolition detachment (Northern Front), beginning. Bureau of Military Control of the Moscow Military District, head. active part of the Department of Military Control of the RVSR. In the bodies of the Cheka since 1918. In 1918-1922, a specially authorized OO VChK, assistant early OO VChK, deputy. early OO VChK-GPU. In 1922-1927, the beginning. KRO GPU-OGPU. In 1927-1931 pom. early SOU OGPU, deputy. early INO OGPU. In 1931-1935, the beginning INO OGPU-GUGB NKVD USSR. In 1935-1937 deputy. early 4 Department of the General Staff of the Red Army, researcher of the 8th department of the GUGB NKVD

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USSR (as assistant to the head of the department). Corps Commissioner. Arrested in May 1937. Condemned by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR in August 1937 to VMN. Shot. Rehabilitated.

BALITSKY Vsevolod Apollonovich (1892-1937), Commissar of State Security of the 1st rank (11/26/1935). Born in Verkhnedneprovsk, Yekaterinoslav province, in the family of an accountant. He graduated from the Tiflis School of Ensigns (1915). Member of the party since 1915. In December 1918, he was introduced to the board of the All-Ukrainian Cheka (VUCHK) and was appointed head. department. Since July 1922, deputy. prev., from September 1923 to June 1931 prev. GPU

Ukraine and at the same time the plenipotentiary of the GPU-OGPU of the USSR in Ukraine, in March 1924 - November 1930 People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR. From September 1930 he was a member of the Central Control Commission of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. From June 1931 to July 1934, Deputy. prev. OGPU under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR. From July 1934 People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of Ukraine. Since 1934, a member of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b). In May 1937 he was transferred to the Far East, early. Directorate of the NKVD. In July 1937 he was arrested and expelled from

parties. In November 1937 he was convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Shot. Not rehabilitated.

BAUMAN Karl Yanovich (1892-1937), party leader. Born in the Vilkensky volost of the Volmersky district of the Livonia province in a peasant family. Graduated from the Kyiv Commercial Institute. Party member since 1907. In 1920-1923 chairman of the Kursk Provincial Council of Trade Unions, from December 1920 secretary of the Kursk Provincial Committee of the RCP (b). Since 1923 deputy. head department of the Central Committee, head. Department of the Moscow Committee and the Central Committee. Since 1928, 2nd Secretary of the Moscow Committee of the CPSU (b). Since 1925, a member of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b). In 1931-1934 he was the first secretary of the Central Asian Bureau of the Central Committee, in 1934-1936 he was the head of the planning, trade and finance, then the department of science of the Central Committee. In April 1937 he was removed from his post and arrested in October. He died during the investigation in Lefortovo prison. In 1955 he was rehabilitated and reinstated in the party.

BECK Józef (1894-1944). Polish diplomat, colonel. One of the closest collaborators of Yu. Pilsudski. He was the military attache in Paris. Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1932-1939. In September 1939 he fled to Romania, where he was interned.

BELENKY Abram Yakovlevich (1882-1941), was born in the suburb of Sverzhen in Belarus in the family of a petty-bourgeois elder. In May-December 1917 he was in charge of the printing house of the Central Committee of the RSDLP (b) "Trud" in Petrograd. In December 1917 he was sent to the Cheka, the commissar of the Cheka for printing houses, in 1918-1918 an employee of the Department for Combating Crimes ex officio. In July 1918, during the "mutiny of the Left Socialist-Revolutionaries," he was arrested along with F.E. Dzerzhinsky. In 1921-1922 he was a member of the Board of the Cheka. In 1921-1922, the beginning special departments under the Presidium of the Cheka, from March 1922 to October 1928 - under the Collegium of the GPU-OGPU. In 1919-1924 - early. protection of the Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR (V.I. Lenin). Since 1930 he was specially authorized under the chairman of the OGPU, since 1934 - under the people's commissar of internal affairs of the USSR. From 1936 pom. special commissioner. In May 1938, he was removed from his post and soon arrested. In May 1939 he was sentenced "for anti-Soviet agitation" to 5 years in prison. In July 1941 he was convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court to VMN. Shot. Rehabilitated.

BELOBORODOV Alexander Grigoryevich (1891-1938), was born in the Solikamsk district of the Perm province in a working-class family. In 1907 he joined the RSDLP, a Bolshevik. In 1917 he was a member of the Ural Committee of the RSDLP. In 1918-1919 he was the chairman of the Ural Regional Executive Committee and a member of the Ural Party Committee of the RCP(b). In July 1918, after consultations with Moscow, by order of V.I. Lenin and Ya.M. Sverdlov signed an order for the execution of Emperor Nicholas II and his family. In February-March 1919, the chairman of the Vyatka provincial executive committee. Since April 1919 he was authorized by the Council of Workers' and Peasants' Defense to suppress the Cossack uprising in the village of Veshenskaya. From July 1919 deputy. early Political Administration of the Revolutionary Military Council of the Republic. From March 1921 Chairman of the Regional Economic Council of the South-East. In October 1921 - June 1923, deputy. People's Commissar, in 1923-1927 People's Commissar

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internal affairs of the RSFSR. In the mid-1920s, he joined Trotsky. In November 1927 he was expelled from the party and sent into exile. In May 1930 he was reinstated in the CPSU(b) and received a position in the system of the USSR Procurement Committee. In August 1936 he was arrested. Shot in 1938. Rehabilitated.

BELSKY (Levin Abram Mikhailovich) Lev Nikolaevich (1889-1941). Born in the town of Mir, Minsk province, in the family of an employee. Externally passed the exams for

home teacher and pharmacy apprentice. In 1904-1907 he was a member of the Bund. During the First World War he served in the army as a private. Since 1917, a member of the RSDLP (b). In 1918, instructor of the NKVD of the RSFSR on the organization of Soviets. In the bodies of the Cheka since 1918. In 1918-1920, chairman of the Simbirsk Cheka, beg. OO 8th Army, OO Astrakhan Province. Cheka. In 1921-1930 PP VChK-OPTU in the Tambov province, in the Far East, in Central Asia. In 1930-1931 OGPU PP for the Moscow region. In 1931-1933 at the economic work. In 1933-1937, the OGPU PP for the Lower Volga Territory, beg. Main Directorate of the Workers' and Peasants' Militia of the OGPU-NKVD of the USSR. In 1936-1938, deputy. People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR. From March 1938 beginning. Department of Transport and Communications of the NKVD, then Deputy. People's Commissar of Railways, beg. railway construction road Kartaly-Akmolinsk. Commissar of State Security 2nd rank. Arrested in June 1939. In July 1941 he was convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Not rehabilitated.

BERMAN Matvey Davydovich (1898-1939). Born in with. Andrianovka of the Chita district of the Trans-Baikal province in the family of the owner of a brick factory. He graduated from a commercial school in Chita. Member of the party since 1917. Since 1918, chairman of the Glazov UCHK. From 1919 pom. early SOC of the Ekaterinburg province Cheka. Since 1920, the chairman of the Tomsk province. Cheka. From 1923 beginning. Buryat-Mongolian region GPU. From 1924 beginning. SOU and deputy. plenipotentiary representative of the OGPU of Central Asia. From 1928 beginning. Vladivostok ROC department of the OGPU. From 1929 beginning. SOU and deputy. plenipotentiary representative of the OGPU of the Ivanovo-Industrial Region. From July 1930 to June 1932, Deputy. early Ulaga - Gulag OGPU. From June 1932 to August 1937, Deputy. People's Commissar of Internal Affairs. Since August 1937, the People's Commissar for Communications of the USSR. Arrested in December 1938. In March 1939 he was convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Rehabilitated.

BLAGONRAVOV Georgy Ivanovich (1895-1938), was born in the city of Egorievsk, Ryazan province, in the family of an employee. Party member since 1917. In October 1917, a member of the Petrograd Military Revolutionary Committee, commander of the Red Guard detachment. From November 1917 commandant of the Peter and Paul Fortress, from December 1917 extraordinary commissar for the defense of Petrograd. From June 1918 he was a member of the Revolutionary Military Council of the Eastern Front. In November 1918 he was transferred to the railway department of the Cheka. Since January 1919 instructor-auditor of the Transport Department of the Cheka. From 1919 beginning. transport Cheka in Petrograd, in August 1919 for some time acting. Chairman of the Cheka From February 1921 to October 1931 Transport Department of the Cheka (later GPU and OGPU). At the same time, he held the posts of Administrative Department of the OGPU (1925-1926), Chairman of the Board of the Rezintrest of the Supreme Economic Council of the USSR (1926-1927), Deputy. Commissar of Railways of the USSR (1929-1932). In September 1932 he became the 1st deputy. People's Commissar of Railways of the USSR, and in August 1935 headed the Central Administration of Highways and Motor Transport under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR. In March 1936, the department was disbanded, and part of it was transferred to the NKVD, where the Main Directorate for the Construction of Highways of the NKVD of the USSR was created. Blagonravov was placed at its head. Since 1934, a candidate member of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b). In May 1937 he was arrested. In June 1938, he was convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Shot. Rehabilitated.

BLYUMKIN Yakov Grigorievich (1898-1929). In 1914 he joined the Party of Socialist Revolutionaries. In 1917 he was a Left SR. From May 1918 he worked in the Cheka, early. department for combating international espionage. On July 6, 1918, he killed the German ambassador to the RSFSR, Count W. von Mirbach, with a shot from a revolver, believing that the murder would disrupt

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the signing of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, which was rejected by the majority of the Left SRs. in absentia

sentenced to 3 years in prison. After the defeat of the rebellion, he went underground, from 1919 - in the Ukraine. In May 1919, he was amnestied and soon admitted to the RCP (b), worked in the People's Commissariat of the Army and Navy, as well as in the bodies of the Cheka (later the GPU). He was an agent of the GPU in Georgia, Palestine, Mongolia. In the late 1920s, he was sent to France with the task of killing the defector Bazhanov. Being a resident of the OPTU in Turkey, returning from India through Constantinople, he met with L.D. Trotsky on the Princes' Islands and took letters from him to his supporters in the USSR. In 1929 he returned to the USSR. Shot for liaison with Trotsky in 1929.

BLUKHER Vasily Konstantinovich (1890-1938), military leader. Born in the village of Barshchinka near Rybinsk in a peasant family. Party member since 1916. Since October 1917, a member of the Military Revolutionary Committee (VRC) of Samara. In November 1917, the chairman of the Military Revolutionary Committee and the beginning. headquarters of the Red Guard of Chelyabinsk. From March 1918 he commanded the Eastern Detachment, which acted against the white Orenburg army. From July 1918 he was deputy, in August - September he was commander of the partisan Ural army. In June 1921 - July 1922 Minister of War and commander of the People's Revolutionary Army of the Far Eastern Republic. In 1924-1927 he was the chief military adviser to the revolutionary government of China. In 1927-1929 pom. Commander of the Ukrainian Military District. In 1929-1938 he was commander of the Special Red Banner Far Eastern Army, troops of the Far Eastern Military District, and the Far Eastern Front. Since 1934, a member of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b). In October 1938 he was arrested. Died during the investigation. In 1956 he was rehabilitated.

BOGUSLAVSKII Mikhail Solomonovich (1886-1937). Born in the village of Kryukovo, Kremenchug district, Poltava province, in the family of a tailor. In 1905-1917 he was a member of the Bund. Party member since March 1917. Until October 1917 he worked in Ukraine, then - Chairman of the Voronezh City Council, Secretary of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, Secretary of the Political Directorate of the Red Army, Secretary of the Kharkov Provincial Committee of the Communist Party (b) of Ukraine. Since 1921 deputy. Chairman of the Moscow City Council, Chairman of the Small Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR. In 1923-1928 he participated in the Trotskyist opposition. In 1927, the XV Congress of the CPSU (b) was expelled from the party. In 1930 he repented and was reinstated in the party. In 1932-1936 - early. Sibmashstroy in Novosibirsk. Arrested in August 1936. On January 30, 1937, in the case of a "parallel anti-Soviet Trotskyist center", he was convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Rehabilitated.

BOKY Gleb Ivanovich (1879-1937). Born in Tiflis in the family of a teacher. Higher education. Graduated from the Mining Institute in St. Petersburg. Party member since 1900. Participant in the revolution of 1905-1907. Since April 1917, Secretary of the Petrograd Committee of the RSDLP (b). In October 1917 he was a member of the Petrograd Military Revolutionary Committee. Since March 1918, a member of the Petrograd Defense Committee, deputy. chairman, then chairman of the Petrograd Extraordinary Commission. In 1919-1920, the beginning Special Department of the Eastern Front, member of the Turkcommission of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars, beg. Special department of the Turkestan front. From July 1921 to February 1922 he was a member of the board of the Cheka. From September 1922 to July 1934 he was a member of the board of the OGPU. From July 1934 to December 1936 specialist. otd. GUTB NKVD USSR. From December 1936 to May 1937 9th division GUGB NKVD USSR. In May 1937 he was arrested. Condemned by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Shot. Rehabilitated.

BULAT Ivan Lazarevich (1896-1939). Party member since 1912, candidate member of the Central Committee in 1930-1934. In 1928-1930, deputy. head of the organizational department of the Central Committee. From June 1930 secretary of the Central Committee of the metalworkers' trade union. In 1931, the party organizer for the NKPS, deputy. People's Commissar of Railways. In 1932, Chairman of the Supreme Court of the RSFSR and Deputy. People's Commissar of Justice of the RSFSR. Until August 1935, Secretary of the Moldavian OK CP(b)U. Then until September 1937 Chairman of the Supreme Court of the RSFSR.

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BULATOV Dmitry Alexandrovich (1889-1938), was born in the village of. Yuryevo, Tver province in a peasant family. Since 1912, a member of the RSDLP (b). From an early age he lived in St. Petersburg with his brother. Participated in work circles. In 1915, by a special meeting at the Ministry of Internal Affairs, he was sentenced to exile under open police supervision for 5 years. In 1917-1921 in the Soviet work. In 1921-1930 at party work, secretary of the Smolensk, Vyatka provincial party committees. In 1930-1931 head. org. instructor department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bolsheviks. In 1930-1934, the beginning OK OGPU. In 1934 head. ORPO Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. In 1934-1937 he was the first secretary of the Omsk Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, secretary of the Organizing Bureau of the Central Committee for the Omsk region. Arrested and convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR in 1938 to VMN. Rehabilitated.

BULLIT William Christian (1891-1967) American journalist and diplomat, one of the active preachers of anti-Soviet policy. In 1919 he was sent by Wilson and Lloyd George to Soviet Russia on a special mission.

BUKHARIN Nikolai Ivanovich (1888-1938). Born in Moscow in the family of a teacher, court adviser. He studied at the economic department of the law faculty of Moscow University (expelled in 1911). Party member since 1906, member of the Central Committee in 1917-1934, candidate member of the Central Committee in 1934-1937. In 1929-1930 he headed the "right deviation" in the CPSU (b). sector of the Supreme Economic Council, since 1932 a member of the board of the People's Commissariat of Heavy Industry of the USSR. In 1934-1937 he was the executive editor of the newspaper Izvestia of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR. At the Plenum in February 1937 he was expelled from the party and arrested. He was one of the main defendants at the trial in the so-called case of the "anti-Soviet Right-Trotsky bloc." In March 1938 he was convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Shot. In 1988 he was rehabilitated.

VOIKOV Petr Lazarevich (1888-1927), was born in Kerch in the family of a teacher. From 1903 to 1917 he was a member of the Menshevik RSDLP. For participation in the assassination attempt on the Yalta mayor, Voikov was threatened with a court-martial and a death sentence. In 1907 he emigrated to Switzerland and studied at the Universities of Geneva and Paris. In August 1917 he returned to Russia with Lenin. Member of the RSDLP (b) since August 1917. In October 1917 - Secretary of the Regional Bureau of Trade Unions and the City Duma in Yekaterinburg. In 1918 - Commissar of Food of the Ural Region. In 1919-1924 he worked in the Central Union of the NKVT. Since October 1924, the Plenipotentiary of the USSR in Poland. Killed by a Russian emigrant. Buried in Red Square.

VINOKUROV Alexander Nikolaevich (1869-1944), statesman. Born in Yekaterinoslavl in the family of an employee. He graduated from the medical faculty of Moscow University (1894). Party member since 1893. In 1917 deputy, from October 1917 before. Petrograd City Duma. Since 1917, a member of the board of the People's Commissariat of Labor of the RSFSR. In 1918-1921 People's Commissar of Social Security of the RSFSR. From 1924 before. Supreme Court of the USSR. In 1938 he was removed and appointed to the beginning. department of health education of the People's Commissariat of Health of the USSR.

VOLOVICH Zakhar Ilyich (Yanovich Vladimir Borisovich, Vilyansky) (1900-1937). Born into a family of a merchant. Member of the RCP (b) from January 1919. In 1919-1922 in the Red Army. In 1923-1924 he studied at the university. Since 1924 - in the OGPU. Employee of INO OGPU in Turkey and Western Europe. In 1928-1930 - in Paris. One of the leaders in the abduction of General Kutepov in Paris. Then at work in the central office of the OGPU-NKVD in Moscow. Deputy early operational department of the NKVD. In 1937 he was convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Shot.

VOROSHILOV Klement Efremovich (1881-1969), military and statesman. Born in the village of Verkhnee, Bakhmut district, Yekaterinoslav province, in the family of a railway watchman. Party member since 1903, member of the Central Committee of the RCP(b) since 1921, member of the PB



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(Presidium of the Central Committee) in 1926-1960. In 1925-1934, Chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council of the USSR, People's Commissar for Military and Naval Affairs of the USSR. In 1934-1940 People's Commissar of Defense of the USSR. In 1940-1953, deputy. Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and Chairman of the Defense Committee under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR. In 1953-1960 he was chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

WRANGEL Petr Nikolaevich (1878-1928). One of the main leaders of the White movement in the South of Russia. In December 1919 - January 1920 he commanded the Volunteer Army. From April 4, 1920 - Denikin's successor as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the South of Russia, from May 11 - Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Army. After the defeat in Northern Tavia and the Crimea, on November 14 he fled abroad. Organizer and chairman of the Russian All-Military Union (ROVS) in 1924-1928. Died in Brussels.

VYSHINSKY Andrey Yanuarievich (1883-1954), statesman, academician of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, laureate of the Stalin Prize. Born in Odessa in the family of a pharmacist. In 1913 he graduated from the Faculty of Law of the Kyiv University of St. Vladimir. In the Social Democratic movement since 1903 (Menshevik), a party member since 1920, a member of the Central Committee since 1939. In 1921-1922 he was dean of the economic department of the Moscow Institute of National Economy named after Karl Marx and professor of Moscow State University. In 1923-1925 the prosecutor of the Criminal Investigation Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR. In 1925-1928 he was the rector of Moscow State University. In 1928-1931 he was a member of the Board of the People's Commissariat of Education of the RSFSR. Since May 1931, the prosecutor of the RSFSR, deputy. People's Commissar of Justice of the RSFSR. From June 1933 deputy. prosecutor, in March 1935 - May 1939 prosecutor of the USSR. He was the chairman of the special presence of the Supreme Court in the Illakhtinsky case (1928) and in the case of the Industrial Party (1930). In 1939-1944, deputy. Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR. Since 1940, the first deputy. People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the USSR.

GAY Mark Isaevich (1898-1937), was born in Vinnitsa in the family of a tradesman, graduated from the gymnasium and two courses of the Faculty of Law. Since 1919 in the RCP (b). In 1918-1927 in political work in the Red Army and the troops of the GPU-OGPU. In 1927-1932 pom. early departments, head departments, deputy early ECU OGPU. In 1932-1933 deputy. early OO OGPU. In 1933-1936, the beginning. OO OGPU, beginning. OO GUGB NKVD USSR. In 1936-1937, the beginning. UNKVD for the East Siberian Territory. Commissar of State Security 2nd rank. Arrested on April 4, 1937. Condemned by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR on June 20, 1937 to VMN. Not rehabilitated.

GAMARNIK Yan Borisovich (1894-1937). Party member since 1916. Since 1929 - head of the PUR of the Red Army and member of the Revolutionary Military Council of the USSR, editor-in-chief of the Krasnaya Zvezda newspaper, from June 1930 he combined the posts of the beginning. PUR, Deputy Chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council of the USSR and Deputy. People's Commissar for Military and Naval Affairs, and from June 1934 - Deputy. People's Commissar of Defense of the USSR. Committed suicide on May 31, 1937 due to the inevitability of arrest in the case of a "military conspiracy". Rehabilitated.

GIKALO Nikolay Fedorovich (1897-1938), was born in Odessa in the family of an employee. He graduated from the Tiflis Military Veterinary School. From 1915 he served in the army. Member of the RSDLP (b) since July 1917. Since March 1918 - Chairman of the Grozny Committee of the RCP (b), commander of the armed forces of Grozny, member of the Defense Committee of the Terek Republic. From 1919 he was a member of the Caucasian Regional Committee of the RCP(b). From March 1920 - military commissar of the Terek region and Dagestan. From 1925 secretary of the North Caucasian regional committee, the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) of Uzbekistan, the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) of Azerbaijan, the Moscow Committee and the Ministry of Railways of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania (b). Since July 1929, deputy. head of the organizational department of the Central Committee In 1932-1937 1st secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) of Belarus, then 1st secretary of the Kharkov regional committee. Since 1930 a member of the Central Committee, since 1934 a candidate for

members of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b). Member of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR. In January 1937 he was removed and in February 1937 he was transferred to the post of 1st secretary of the Kharkov regional committee and city committee of the CP (b) of Ukraine, and then arrested. In October 1937 he was expelled from the Central Committee. On April 25, 1938, he was convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Shot. Rehabilitated in 1955.

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HITLER (Schiklyruber) Adolf (1889-1945). From 1921 he was the leader of the National Socialist Workers' Party of Germany. Since 1933 - Chancellor of Germany. In 1934 he merged this post with the post of president of the republic. In 1945 he committed suicide.

GORB Mikhail Sergeevich (Rozman Moisei Savelievich) (1894-1937). Born in the town of Chudnov, Volyn province. In 1912 he graduated from the gymnasium in Zhytomyr, studied at the medical faculty of Kyiv University. Until 1919, a member of the Ukrainian Socialist-Revolutionary Borotbists, one of the leaders of the anti-Denikin underground in Odessa, a member of the Odessa Revolutionary Committee. Member of the CP(b)U since 1919. From 1921 he worked illegally in Germany under the auspices of the INO OGPU. In 1926-1931 pom. early INO OGPU, in 1931-1933 - deputy. early INO OGPU. From 1933 - pom. early SPO OGPU-NKVD. From 1934 - deputy. early special department of the GUGB NKVD. In 1937 he was arrested and shot.

DVINSKY Boris Alexandrovich (1894-1973). State and party leader. Born in Vologda in the family of an employee. Graduated from the Faculty of History and Philology of Moscow State University (1917). Party member since 1920. In 1920-1921 secretary of the Taldom district committee of the RCP (b). Since 1921, he worked as a party worker in the Tver Provincial Committee, and in 1922-1924 he was the editor of the newspaper Tverskaya Pravda. In 1925 he was transferred to the apparatus of the Central Committee: in 1928-1930 pom. secretary of the Central Committee, in 1930-1934 deputy. head secret department, in 1934-1937 - a special sector of the Central Committee, Stalin's secretary. In 1937-1938 he was the second secretary, and in 1938-1944 he was the first secretary of the Rostov Regional Committee and the City Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. In 1944-1950 - People's Commissar, Minister of Procurement of the USSR. In 1950-1954 - in the apparatus of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee of the CPSU. Member of the Party Control Commission under the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks (1934-1939). Member of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks in 1939-1952, candidate member of the Central Committee in 1952-1956. Deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in 1937-1950. In 1952-1954 deputy. head Department of the Central Committee of the CPSU. In 1954 he retired.

DENIKIN Anton Ivanovich (1872-1947). From April 1918 he commanded the Volunteer Army. From January 1919 - Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the South of Russia. In summer-autumn he undertook a campaign against Moscow. In January 1920, by order of Kolchak, he was declared the Supreme Ruler, and in March he formed the South Russian government. In 1920 he emigrated. Lived in England, Belgium, Hungary, France. Died in the USA.

DERIBAS Terenty Dmitrievich (1883-1938) was born in the village. Uspenskoe, Yekaterinoslav province. Son of a Cossack Member of the party since 1903. In 1917 one of the leaders of the Bolsheviks in the Orenburg province, in 1918 the commissioner of justice and chairman of the Orenburg Commission of Inquiry. In 1917-1918 he was secretary of the party committee, deputy chairman of the Troitsk-Chelyabinsk executive committee, secretary of the Ural collegium of state control. In November 1918 he joined the Red Army, beg. political department of various divisions. He became famous for the mass executions of officers and "class enemies" in Pavlograd and Troitsk (Siberia). In December 1920 he was appointed deputy. Commissioner of the 4th Department of the Secret Department of the Cheka. In 1921-1922, the beginning department of the Secret Department of the Cheka-GPU. An active participant in the suppression of the Kronstadt uprising in 1921, peasant uprisings in the Tambov region, etc. From May 1923 beginning. Secret Department of the GPU-OGPU of the USSR, and from July 1927 the 1st pom. early Secret operational unit

management of the OGPU. In 1931-1937 he was a member of the board of the OGPU-NKVD. In December 1929, he was transferred to the Far East as the plenipotentiary of the OGPU (from July 1934 - the head of the NKVD Directorate) and the beginning. Special department of the Separate Red Banner Far Eastern Army. In October 1933, he was entrusted with the construction of the Baikal-Amur railway line by the prisoners. Since 1934, a candidate member of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b). In July 1937 he was removed from his post, in August 1937 he was arrested, and in July 1938 he was sentenced to capital punishment by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR. Shot. Rehabilitated.

Evdokimov Efim Georgievich (1891-1940) was born in Kapala (Kazakhstan) in the family of an employee. Primary education. Member of the RCP (b) since 1918. In 1918 he joined Kras

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new Army. In June-December 1919, the beginning. Special department of the Moscow Cheka. From January 1920, deputy. early Special Department of the Southwestern and Southern Fronts. From May 1921 - early. Special department of the All-Ukrainian Cheka. Since 1923, the plenipotentiary representative of the OGPU in the South-East of Russia, in 1924-1926 in the North Caucasus region. At the end of 1929 he was appointed head. secret operational management and a member of the board of the OGPU. In 1931 he was the authorized representative of the OGPU in Central Asia. From 1934 he was a member of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks; from January 1934 he was the first secretary of the North Caucasian, in 1937 the Azov-Black Sea and Rostov Regional Committees of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. In 1937 he was elected to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Since May 1938, deputy. People's Commissar of Water Transport of the USSR. In November 1938 he was arrested. In February 1940, he was convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Shot. Rehabilitated.

ENUKIDZE Avel Safronovich (1877-1937), was born in the village of Tskhadisi, Racha district, Kutaisi province, into a peasant family. Party member since 1898. One of the founders of the Baku Social Democratic Organization. Member of three Russian revolutions. In 1917 he was a member of the Petrograd Military Revolutionary Committee. In 1918-1922 - Secretary of the Presidium of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, in 1922-1935 - Secretary of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR. In 1924-1934 he was a member of the Central Control Commission, in 1934-1935 he was a member of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. In 1935 he was accused of moral and domestic decay, involvement in the "Kremlin conspiracy". In March-May 1935 - Chairman of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee of the ZSFSR. At the July Plenum of 1935, he was withdrawn from the Central Committee and expelled from the party. In 1936 - director of the Kharkov Regional Transport Trust. In February 1937 he was arrested. Condemned by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Shot. Rehabilitated.

ZAKOVSKY Leonid Mikhailovich (Shtubis Heinrich Ernestovich) (1894-1938), was born in the city of Libau into a peasant family. Member of the Bolshevik Party since 1913. In 1918-1920 intelligence officer, commandant of the Cheka, a special representative of the Presidium of the Cheka, early. Special Department of the Caspian-Caucasian Front, early. department 00 MChK, beginning. NGO of the Odessa Gubchek. In 1921-1922, the chairman of the Podolsk gubchek, in 1923-1925, the beginning. Odessa Provincial Department of the GPU, and in 1926-1931 the authorized representative of the OGPU in the Siberian Territory and early. Special department of the Siberian military district. In 1932 he was appointed plenipotentiary representative of the OGPU in the Byelorussian SSR. In 1934, the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the Byelorussian SSR and at the end of this year, early. UNKVD in the Leningrad region. In January 1938, the deputy was approved. People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR and at the same time the beginning. UNKVD in the Moscow region. In April 1938, the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR was arrested as a German spy and a member of a right-wing Trotskyist conspiratorial organization. Condemned by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN, shot in August 1938. Not rehabilitated.

Zaporozhets Ivan Vasilyevich (1898-1937), was born in the town of Bolshoy Tokmak, Melitopol district, Dnepropetrovsk region, into a peasant family. Education

average. In 1914 he graduated from the agrochemical school in Kharkov. Member of the First World War. From 1915 to 1918 in Austrian captivity. Since 1919, a member of the RCP (b). In 1918-1919 he was in the party of the Borotbists. In the Cheka from 1921. In 1921-1923 authorized by the foreign part of the INO, on an illegal business trip in Poland, the Czech Republic and Austria, a special representative of the INO. In 1923-1924, the beginning. Department of Foreign Trade and Finance of the ECU, Head of the 4th Department of the ECU. In 1924-1929, a specially authorized INO, worked in the Soviet embassy INFO and PC OGPU, early. INFO and PC OGPU. In 1931, deputy early SPO OGPU, beginning. branch of the SPO OGPU. In 1931-1934, deputy. PP, first deputy. early UNKVD Leningrad region. Convicted January 23, 1935 under Art. 193 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR to 3 years in a concentration camp. Arrested for the second time on May 1, 1937. Shot in a special order on August 14, 1937. Not rehabilitated.

ZINOVIEV Grigory Evseevich (Ovsei-Gersh Aronovich Radomyslsky) (1883-1936), was born in Elisavetgrad in the family of a dairy farm owner. Party member since 1901. From 1908 to April 1917 - in exile. In 1912-1927 - a member of the Central Committee of the party, in 1919 -

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1921 - candidate member of the Politburo, in 1921-1926 - member of the Politburo of the Central Committee. In 1917-1926 - Chairman of the Petrosoviet. During the Civil War, he was chairman of the Petrograd Revolutionary Defense Committee, chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Petrograd Labor Commune, member of the Revolutionary Military Council of the 7th Army. In January-March 1918 - Chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. In 1919-1926 he was chairman of the ECCI. He headed the "new opposition", and then the Trotskyist-Zinoviev bloc. In 1927 and 1932 he was expelled from the party on charges of factional activity, then restored, expelled again in 1934. From 1931 he was a member of the Board of the People's Commissariat of Education of the RSFSR. In 1932-1933 - in exile in Kustanai, then a member of the board of the Central Union and since 1933 - a member of the editorial board of the Bolshevik magazine. In January 1935, he was sentenced to imprisonment in the Moscow Center case. In August 1936, in the case of the "anti-Soviet united Trotskyist-Zinoviev center", he was convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Rehabilitated.

ZIRNIS Janis Petrovich (1894-1939), was born in Latvia in a working-class family, had a lower education. Since 1911, a member of the RSDLP (b). In 1914 he was exiled for revolutionary activities in the Narym Territory. Since 1916 in the army. In 1917 he worked in the city executive committee of Valmiera. In the Cheka since the summer of 1918. In 1918-1922, he worked underground in the rear of the Germans, prepared an uprising in Riga, worked in the bodies of the Cheka-GPU in Gomel, Saratov, Astrakhan and Vitebsk. In 1922, the beginning 00 27th Omsk Rifle Division of the Western Territory. In 1923-1924, the beginning. SOU of Vitebsk, then Smolensk provinces. GPU department. In 1924-1929, deputy. beginning, vrid. early Smolensk lips. department of the GPU and deputy. early 00 Western VO. In 1929-1930, deputy. PP OGLU for BVO and early. SOW, beginning 00 BVI. In 1930-1934, the OGPU PP for the East Siberian Territory. In 1934-1937, the beginning. UNKVD of the East Siberian Territory and early. 00 Trans-Baikal Military District. In 1937, deputy early GUSHOSDORA NKVD USSR. Commissar of state security of the 3rd rank. Arrested on August 1, 1937. Condemned by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN on February 26, 1939. Rehabilitated.

ZOF Vyacheslav Ivanovich (1889-1937), born in Dubno, Volyn province, statesman and naval figure. Metal worker. In 1913 he joined the RSDLP. In June 1917 V.I. Lenin from Petrograd to Razliv and was one of the liaisons between him and the Central Committee of the RSDLP (b). In 1919-1920 he was a member of the Revolutionary Military Council (RVS) of the Baltic Fleet and a member of the Petrograd Defense Committee. Since February 1920, the commissar of the Main Directorate and the beginning. Main Political Directorate of Water Transport. From November 1920 pom. Commander of the Naval Forces of the Republic for

technical part, member of the Council of the military industry. In 1921-1924 he was a commissar under the Commander of the Naval Forces of the Republic. In 1924-1926, the beginning and Commissar of the Navy and member of the Revolutionary Military Council of the USSR. From 1927 before, the board of the Soviet Trade Fleet, a member of the Board of the People's Commissariat of Railways of the USSR. In 1930-1931, deputy. People's Commissar of Railways of the USSR, since 1931 1st Deputy. People's Commissar for Water Transport. Later he fell into disgrace and was transferred to the position of director of the Kompressor plant (Moscow). In 1937 he was arrested and in June 1937 convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Shot. Rehabilitated.

KAGANOVICH Lazar Moiseevich (1893-1991), was born in the village of Kabany, Radomysl district, Kyiv province. Member of the party since 1911. In 1917 he was a member of the Saratov Committee of the Bolshevik Party. In 1918 he was commissioner of the All-Russian Collegium for the organization of the Red Army. In 1918-1919 - before. Nizhny Novgorod Provincial Party Committee and Provincial Executive Committee. In 1919 - before. Voronezh provincial committee, and then provincial executive committee. Since 1920 - member of the Turkestan Bureau of the Central Committee of the RCP (b), People's Commissar of the RCT of the Turkestan Soviet Republic. From 1922 head. department of the Central Committee of the RCP(b). In 1924-1925 and 1928-1939 - Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party. In 1925-1928 - General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) of Ukraine. In 1930-1935 he was the 1st secretary of the MGK of the party. In 1926-1930 he was a candidate member, in 1930-1957 he was a member of the Politburo (Presidium) of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and the CPSU. In 1934-1935 - Chairman of the CPC under the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and head. department of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b). In 1935-1937, 1938-1942, 1943-1944 - People's Commissar of Railways of the USSR. In 1937-1939 - People's Commissar of Heavy Industry of the USSR, in 1939 - the fuel industry of the USSR, in 1939-1940 - the oil industry

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ty of the USSR, at the same time in 1947 - deputy. Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR. Member of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and the Central Executive Committee of the USSR. In 1953-1957 - 1st deputy. Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. At the June Plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU (1957) he was removed from the Presidium of the Central Committee and from the Central Committee. Sent to work in the city of Asbest, Sverdlovsk region. manager of the Soyuzasbest trust. In 1959, the city of Kalinin was determined as the place of residence. In 1962 he was expelled from the members of the CPSU.

KAMENEV (Rosenfeld) Lev Borisovich (1883-1936). Born in Moscow in the family of an engineer. Party member since 1901. Participant in the revolution of 1905-1907. Since 1908 - in exile. In 1917 he was one of the editors of the Pravda newspaper. In November 1917, at the II All-Russian Congress of Soviets, he was elected chairman of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee. In 1919 - Extraordinary Plenipotentiary of the Council of Defense on the Southern Front. In 1922-1926 - Chairman of the Moscow Council. In 1922-1926 - deputy. and 1st deputy Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR (USSR), Chairman of the STO. In 1923-1927 he was director of the Lenin Institute. Member of the Central Committee of the party in 1917-1927. In 1919-1925 he was a member of the Politburo of the Central Committee, in 1926 he was a candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. Together with Zinoviev, he led the "new opposition" and the Trotskyist-Zinoviev bloc. In January-August 1926 - People's Commissar for Foreign and Internal Trade of the USSR. Since 1926 - Plenipotentiary Representative of the USSR in Italy, Chairman of the Scientific and Technical Directorate of the Supreme Economic Council of the USSR and the Glavkontsesskom. In December 1927 he was expelled from the party. Restored in 1928. In 1932-1933 - in exile in Minusinsk. From 1933 he was the director of the publishing house "Academy", from 1934 - the director of the Institute of World Literature. M. Gorky. On January 16, 1935, he was sentenced to imprisonment in the Moscow Center case; in the same year he was convicted a second time in the Kremlin case. August 24, 1936 in the case of the "anti-Soviet united Trotskyist-Zinoviev center" was convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Shot. Rehabilitated.

KARAKHAN Lev Mikhailovich (Karakhanyan Levon Mikaelovich) (1889-1937), was born in Tiflis. Son of a barrister. Higher education. Graduated from the Faculty of Law of St. Petersburg University. In 1904 he joined the RSDLP as a Menshevik.

From 1912 he participated in the trade union movement. In 1915 he was arrested and exiled to Tomsk. Released by the February Revolution, returned to Petrograd, member of the Duma of the Petrograd District and the Petrograd Soviet. In May 1917, he was admitted to the RSDLP(b) among the "mezhrayontsy". From August 1917 he was a member of the Presidium of the Petrograd Soviet. From November 1917 he was the secretary of the Soviet delegation at the peace talks in Brest-Litovsk. Since March 1918, deputy. People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the RSFSR. Since 1921, the plenipotentiary in Poland, in September 1923 - August 1926 - in Juggai. In 1927-1934 deputy. People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the USSR. In 1934 he was transferred to the post of Plenipotentiary of the USSR in Turkey. In May 1937 he was recalled to Moscow and arrested. Condemned by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Shot. Rehabilitated.

KARTVELISHVILI Lavrenty Iosifovich (1891-1938), was born in Georgia in the village. Ianeti in a peasant family. In 1911-1914 he studied at the Kiev Commercial Institute. Party member since 1910. In 1917-1918, chairman of the Kyiv city district committee of the RSDLP. In 1918-1919 he was a member of the Odessa regional and city committees of the CP(b)U, a member of the Revolutionary Military Council of the Southern Group of the 12th Army. In 1920 - head. organizational department of the Odessa Regional Committee, in 1921-1923 secretary of the Kyiv Provincial Committee of the Communist Party (b) of Ukraine. In 1923-1928 - Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) of Georgia, 2nd Secretary of the Zakkraikom Party, Pred. SNK of Georgia. In 1929-1931 - early. Political Directorate of the UVO, 2nd Secretary of the Central Committee of the CP(b)U. In 1931-1933 - secretary of the Zakkraikom, secretary of the Zapsibkraikom of the CPSU (b). In 1933-1936 - Secretary of the Far Eastern Regional Committee of the All-Union Grand Duchy of Bolsheviks. In 1937 - Secretary of the Crimean Regional Committee of the CPSU (b). Condemned by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Rehabilitated in 1956.

KOSIOR Stanislaw Vikentyevich (1889-1939), was born in the city of Vengrov, Lomzhinsky province (Poland) in a working class family. Primary education. Party member since 1907. Active participant in the revolutionary movement in Petrograd, Ukraine. During

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October Revolution - Commissar of the Petrograd Military Revolutionary Committee, was a member of the Military Revolutionary Committee of the Narva-Petergofsky District. One of the organizers of the CP(b) of Ukraine. In 1918 - People's Commissar for Finance of Ukraine. In 1918-1919 he was the secretary of the underground Pravoberezhny Regional Committee. In 1919-1920 - Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) of Ukraine. Since 1922 - Secretary of the Siberian Bureau of the Central Committee of the RCP (b), from 1926 to 1928 secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. Since July 1928, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) of Ukraine. From January to April 1938 - deputy. Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, Chairman of the Commission of Soviet Control. Delegate to many party congresses. Candidate member of the Central Committee since 1923, member of the Central Committee since 1924, candidate member of the Politburo in 1927-1930, member of the Politburo since 1930. Member of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR. Arrested in May 1938. Condemned by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN in February 1939. Rehabilitated.

KOTSUBINSKY Yuri Mikhailovich (1896-1937), born in Vinnitsa, party leader, diplomat. The son of a famous Ukrainian writer. In 1913 he joined the RSDLP, a Bolshevik. In 1917, a member of the Military Organization under the Petrograd Committee of the RSDLP (b), commissar of the Semenovskiy Guards Reserve Regiment, beginning. Red Guard and commandant of the Moscow-Narva region (Petrograd). From December 1917 deputy. People's Secretary for Military Affairs of Ukraine. Since January 1918, he was the commander-in-chief of the Soviet troops in Ukraine, led the defeat of the troops of the Central Rada, the capture of Kyiv. From April 1918 he was a member of the Organizing Bureau for the convening of the 1st Congress of the Communist Party of Ukraine, a member of the All-Ukrainian Central Military Revolutionary Committee, from November 1918 a member of the government of Ukraine. In January-June 1919 he was a member of the Revolutionary Military Council of the Ukrainian Front. Since August 1919, the chairman of the Chernigov Provincial Committee of the CP (b) of Ukraine, was a member of the Central Committee

CP(b) of Ukraine and to the Front Office of the Central Committee. In 1921-1922 he was the diplomatic representative of Ukraine in Vienna. Since 1925 he was an adviser to the embassy in Austria and Poland. Participated in the signing of the Riga Soviet-Polish Peace Treaty (1921). Since 1930 deputy. People's Commissar of Agriculture of Ukraine. Since 1933 deputy. Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars and Chairman of the State Planning Committee of Ukraine. Accused of nationalism and arrested in October 1936. In March 1937, he was convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Shot. Rehabilitated.

KRASIKOV Petr Ananievich (1870-1939), was born in Krasnoyarsk, in the family of a teacher. Unfinished higher education. Party member since 1892. In 1905 a member of the St. Petersburg Committee of the RSDLP, the executive committee of the Petrosviet. From 1908 he worked as a pom. sworn attorney (Petersburg). In 1917, he was chairman of the commission of inquiry for the fight against counter-revolution and speculation, and a member of the board of the People's Commissariat of Justice. Since March 1918, deputy. People's Commissar of Justice of the RSFSR and before. Cassation Tribunal at the All-Russian Central Executive Committee. He took an active part in the development of Soviet criminal legislation and the first criminal code. From May 1918 beginning. Department of Cults under the People's Commissariat of Justice, then Chairman of the Commission on Cult Issues under the All-Russian Central Executive Committee. In 1919-1924 he was the editor of the journal Revolution and the Church. Since 1924 Prosecutor of the Supreme Court of the USSR. In 1933-1938, deputy. chairman of the Supreme Court of the USSR.

KRASIN Leonid Borisovich (1870-1926). An active participant in the revolutionary movement in Russia, a Soviet statesman and diplomat. Party member since 1890. At diplomatic work since 1918. In 1918 he took part in negotiations with Germany in Brest-Litovsk and Berlin; in 1919 - head of the delegation of Soviet Russia at peace negotiations with Estonia; in 1920 he was sent to London to negotiate, and in March 1921 he signed a trade agreement with Great Britain. In 1921-1923 - Soviet representative in Great Britain, at the same time People's Commissar for Foreign Trade; in 1922 he took part in the work of the Genoa and Hague conferences; in 1924-1925 - Plenipotentiary of the USSR in France; in 1925-1926 - Plenipotentiary of the USSR in Great Britain.

KRESTINSKY Nikolai Nikolaevich (1883-1938), was born in Mogilev, in the family of a teacher. Higher education. Party member since 1903, Bolshevik. In 1907-1917 he worked as a barrister. From 1907 he worked in the Bolshevik faction of the State

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Duma, spoke in the Bolshevik press. In 1914 he was exiled to Yekaterinburg, then to Kungur. In 1917 the chairman of the Ural regional and deputy. Chairman of the Yekaterinburg committees of the RSDLP (b). In October 1917, chairman of the Yekaterinburg military revolutionary committee. Member of the Constituent Assembly. In 1917-1921 he was a member of the Central Committee of the Party. Since December 1917, a member of the Board of the People's Commissariat of Finance of the RSFSR, deputy. chief commissioner of the People's Bank. In 1918 he was an opponent of the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty with Germany, a "left communist". Since March 1918, deputy. Chairman of the People's Bank and at the same time from April 1918 Commissioner of Justice of the Union of Communes of the Northern Region and the Petrograd Labor Commune. From August 1918 to October 1922 People's Commissar for Finance of the RSFSR. In November 1919 - March 1921 secretary of the Central Committee, in March 1919 - March 1920 member of the Politburo and the Organizing Bureau of the Central Committee of the RCP (b). Since October 1921, the plenipotentiary in Germany, a member of the delegation at the Genoa Conference (1922). In 1927-1929 he was a member of the "new opposition". Since 1930 deputy. People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the USSR. In March 1937 he was transferred to the post of deputy. Commissar of Justice of the USSR. In May 1937 he was arrested. As an accused, he was brought to a falsified open trial in the case of the "Anti-Soviet Right-Trotsky Bloc". In March 1938 he was convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Shot. Rehabilitated.

KRYLENKO Nikolai Vasilyevich (1885-1938), was born in the village of Bekhteevo, Sychevsky district, Smolensk province, in the family of an employee. Higher education. Party member since 1904.

During the October Revolution of 1917, he was a member of the Petrograd Military Revolutionary Committee. In 1917-1918 - Supreme Commander. In February-March 1918, he was a member of the Petrograd Revolutionary Defense Committee. Since March 1918 - a member of the Collegium of the People's Commissariat of Justice of the RSFSR, since May - Chairman of the Revolutionary Tribunal under the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, prosecutor of the RSFSR. In 1921, for some time, he was the beginning. Economic Department of the Cheka. In 1927-1934 - a member of the Central Control Commission of the CPSU (b), in 1931-1936 - the People's Commissar of Justice of the RSFSR, in 1936-1937 - the USSR. Delegate to a number of party congresses. Member of the Presidium of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, member of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR. Arrested in January 1938. Condemned by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN in July 1938. Rehabilitated.

KUBYAK Nikolai Afanasyevich (1881-1937) was born in the city of Mishchevsk, Kaluga province, in a working-class family. Party member since 1898. In 1918 and 1920 he was chairman of the Petrograd Provincial Committee of the RCP(b) and deputy. Chairman of the Petrograd Provincial Executive Committee. In 1919 he was Commissar of Agriculture in the Northern Commune. In 1922-1926 - Secretary of the Dalburo of the Central Committee of the RCP (b). In 1927 - Secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. In 1928-1931 - People's Commissar for Agriculture of the RSFSR, since 1931 - Chairman of the Ivanovo Regional Executive Committee. In 1934-1937 he was chairman of the All-Union Council for Public Utilities under the Central Executive Committee of the USSR. In November 1937, the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR was sentenced to VMN and shot. Rehabilitated.

KUIBYSHEV Valerian Vladimirovich (1888-1935), was born in Omsk in the family of an officer. He studied at the Military Medical Academy in St. Petersburg. In 1906 he was expelled from the academy. Party member since 1904. In 1918-1919 - Commissar and member of the Revolutionary Military Council of the Southern Group of Forces of the Eastern Front, then Deputy. Chairman of the Commission of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR and the Central Committee of the RCP (b) for Turkestan Affairs. In 1920 - Plenipotentiary Representative of the RSFSR to the Bukhara government, then a member of the Presidium of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. In May 1921 he was approved as a member of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of National Economy and appointed to the beginning. Glavelectro. Since April 1922 - Secretary of the Central Committee of the RCP (b). Since 1926 - Chairman of the Supreme Economic Council. From November 1930 - Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR, at the same time Deputy. Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars and SRT. Since February 1934, Chairman of the Commission of Soviet Control, and since May 1934 - 1st Deputy. Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars and SRT.

KURSKIY Dmitry Ivanovich (1874-1932), was born in Kyiv in the family of a railway engineer. Higher education. Party member since 1904. Since 1907, member of the Moscow Regional Bureau of the Central Committee of the RSDLP. Since March 1918, a member of the board, from August 1918 to 1928 People's Commissar of Justice of the RSFSR, the first Soviet Prosecutor General. At the same time, in December 1919 - January 1921, a member of the Revolutionary Military Council of the Republic (RVSR) and in 1918 -

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1920 Commissar of the All-Glavshstab and the Field Headquarters of the Revolutionary Military Council. Member since 1923, in 1924-1927 chairman of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. In 1927-1930 he was a member of the Central Control Commission of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. In the late 1920s, he headed the Institute of Soviet Law. Since 1928, the plenipotentiary in Italy.

Pierre Laval (1883-1945), French politician. Born in Châtel don. Lawyer by profession. In 1914-1919 and in 1924-1927 he was a member of the Chamber of Deputies. In January 1931 - January 1932 and in June 1935 - January 1936 he was Prime Minister of France. After the assassination in Marseille on October 9, 1934, Foreign Minister Louis Barthou held this post until June 1935. Since the beginning of World War II, Laval has achieved the signing of a separate peace with Nazi Germany. After the defeat of France and the conclusion of an armistice on June 23, 1940, he took the post of Minister of State in the government.



the name of Philippe Pétain. From April 1942 to August 1944 he was Prime Minister of the Vichy collaborationist government. After the liberation of France in 1944, he fled the country, first to Spain and then to Austria. July 31, 1945 arrested in Innsbruck by the Americans. In August 1945 he was extradited to the French authorities; tried to commit suicide. He was sentenced to death as a traitor and shot on October 15, 1945.

LEBEDEV-POLYANSKY Pavel Ivanovich (1881-1948), was born in Malenki, Vladimir province, in a family of employees. Member of the RSDLP since 1902. In 1917 - Commissioner of the Literary and Publishing Department of the People's Commissariat for Education. In 1918-1920, chairman of the All-Russian Council and secretary of the International Council of Proletkult. In 1921-1930 he was the head of Glavlit, editor-in-chief of literary journals, member of the editorial board of the TSB.

SWAN Dmitry Zakharovich (1893-1937), was born in the village of Yeletska-Nikolaevsk, now the Novomoskovsky district of the Dnepropetrovsk region, in a working-class family. Member of the RSDLP (b) since 1909. In 1920-1924 - secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) of Ukraine, in 1924-1926 - chairman of the Central Control Commission and People's Commissar of the RCT of Ukraine. In 1926-1930, deputy. People's Commissar of the RCT, member of the Presidium of the Central Control Commission of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, 1930-1936 - deputy. Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR.

LEZHAVA Andrei Matveyevich (1870-1937), was born in Signakh, Tiflis province, in the family of a clerk. Graduated from the Tiflis Teachers' Institute. Member of the RSDLP (b) since 1904. In 1917, in the working group of the Moscow Food Committee. In 1919-1920 he was the chairman of the Central Union. In 1920-1922 deputy. People's Commissar for Foreign Trade of the RSFSR. From 1922 he was chairman of the Internal Trade Commission under the STO of the RSFSR (1922-1923) and the USSR (1923-1924). In May 1924 he was appointed People's Commissar of Internal Trade of the USSR, in December he was transferred to the post of deputy. Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR and Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the RSFSR, which he held until 1930. In 1927-1935, he was simultaneously Chairman of the Presidium of the Avtodor Society. In 1927-1930 he was a member of the Central Control Commission of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. In 1930-1932 he was chairman of the All-Union State Association of the Fishing Industry and Economy. In 1933, the chairman of the All-Union Committee for the Subtropics at the STO of the USSR, simultaneously with the beginning of 1930. Main Directorate of Subtropical Crops of the People's Commissariat of Agriculture of the USSR. In June 1937 he was arrested. Condemned by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Shot. In 1956 he was rehabilitated.

LITVINOV Maxim Maksimovich (Meer-Genokh Movshevich Wallach) (1876-1951), was born in the city of Bialystok, Grodno province in the family of an employee. In the party since 1898. At diplomatic work since 1917. In 1918-1921 - a member of the Collegium of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs of the RSFSR, in 1920 - the plenipotentiary of the RSFSR in Estonia, in 1921-1930 - deputy. People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the RSFSR (since 1923 - the USSR), at the same time - a member of the Collegium of the People's Commissariat of the RCT and deputy. Chairman of the Glavkontsesskom. From 1922 - deputy. head of the Soviet delegation at the Genoese, then head of the delegation at the Hague international conferences. From 1930 to 1939 he was People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the USSR. Member of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) in 1934-1941. Member of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and the Central Executive Committee of the USSR. In 1941-1946 - deputy. People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the USSR, at the same time in 1941-1943 - the USSR ambassador to the United States and in 1942-1943 - the USSR envoy to Cuba. Since 1946 - retired.

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MANUILSKY Dmitry Zakharovich (1883-1959), was born in the village of. Saint of the Kremenets district of the Volyn province in the family of a volost clerk. Graduated from the Faculty of Law of the Sorbonne. In 1903 he joined the RSDLP. In 1906 he was one of the organizers of the uprisings in Sveaborg and Kronstadt. In 1907 he emigrated to France. In 1917, he was admitted to the RSDLP(b) among the "mezhraintsy". In October 1917, the commissioner of Krasnoye Selo. Since December 1917, a member of the collegium of the People's Commissariat of Food, since February 1918, deputy. people's commissar.

One of the organizers of the food detachments. In 1918 he was sent to Ukraine, a member of the All-Ukrainian Revolutionary Committee. Since 1919 People's Commissar for Agriculture of Ukraine. In early 1919 he headed the Soviet mission of the Red Cross in France. Since December 1921, 1st Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) of Ukraine. Since 1922, a candidate member, in 1923-1952 a member of the Central Committee of the party. Since July 1924, a member of the Presidium, in 1928-1943 secretary of the Executive Committee of the Comintern. During the Great Patriotic War in 1942-1944 he worked in the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army. In 1947-1954 he was a deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Since July 1944, deputy. Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of Ukraine and People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR.

Mantsev Vasily Nikolaevich (1889-1938). Born in Moscow in the family of an employee. Graduated from the economic department of the law faculty of Moscow State University. Member of the RSDLP(b) since 1906. In the autumn of 1917 he was elected to the Moscow Regional Bureau of the Central Committee of the RSDLP(b), was a member of the Zamoskvoretsky VRK. From December 1918 head. investigative department, member of the board and deputy. chairman of the ICC. From the autumn of 1919 he was a member of the Moscow Defense Committee. From the end of 1919, the beginning Central Administration of Extraordinary Commissions of Ukraine. From July 1920 he was a member of the Board of the Cheka. Since August 1920, the head of the special departments of the Southwestern and Southern Fronts, beg. rear of the Southern Front. In 1921-1923 - Chairman of the All-Ukrainian Cheka, Chairman of the GPU of Ukraine. Simultaneously with March 1922 People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR. From August 1923 he was a member of the Collegium of the People's Commissariat of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspection. From October 1923 he was a member of the Board of the GPU. From 1924 deputy. finance commissar. Since 1936, Chairman of the Special Board of the Supreme Court of the RSFSR and Deputy. Chairman of the Supreme Court. In 1938 he was arrested. On July 28, 1938, he was convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Rehabilitated in 1956.

BEAR Filipp Demyanovich (1889-1937), was born in the village of Maseevo, Grodno region, in a working-class family. Graduated from railway school. Since 1907, a member of the RSDLP (b). An active participant in the revolutionary movement, a member of underground Marxist circles. He was arrested four times and spent two years in prison. Served in the army. Since 1917, a worker in falconry workshops in Moscow, a member of the district military committee. In 1917-1918, the beginning. 1st Moscow revolutionary detachment, military commissar of the district of Moscow. In the bodies of the Cheka since 1918. In 1918-1920, a member of the collegium of the Cheka, chairman of the Tula province. Cheka, chairman of the Petrograd Cheka, head. concentration camps of the NKVD of the RSFSR, early. OO Western Front. In 1920-1921 he was a plenipotentiary representative of the Cheka in the Western Territory. In 1921-1923 deputy. Chairman of the IBSC, beg. Moscow provincial department of the GPU, beg. OO GPU of the Moscow Military District. In 1924-1925, the OGPU PP for the Western Territory and the chairman of the GPU of Belarus. In 1926-1929, the OGPU PP for the DVK, beg. OO of the Far Eastern Army. In 1930-1934, the OGPU PP for the Leningrad Military District, beg. UNKVD of the Leningrad region. Arrested in December 1934 and sentenced in January 1935 for criminal

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latin attitude to their duties for 3 years in a concentration camp. In 1935-1937, the beginning. Southern Mining and Industrial Administration of Dalstroy. Didn't have a title. Arrested again in September 1937 and shot in a special order in November 1937. Rehabilitated.

MEZH LAUK Valery Ivanovich (1893-1938), was born in Kharkov, in the family of a teacher. Educated at the historical-philological and law faculties of Kharkov University. In March-June 1917 he was an internationalist Menshevik. Member of the Bolshevik Party since July 1917. Since September 1917 - member of the Kharkov Committee of the RSDLP (b). In 1918-1920 - deputy. People's Commissariat of Finance of Ukraine, People's Commissariat of Finance of the Donetsk-Krivoy Rog Republic, Provincial Military Commissar of Kazan, member of the Revolutionary Military Council of the 5th, 10th, 14th (June-July 1919) and 2nd (from November 1919) armies, member of the Revolutionary Military Council of the Southern Front, People's Commissar Ukraine on

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military affairs. In 1920-1924 - Commissioner of the Moscow-Baltic, Moscow-Kursk and Northern Railways, deputy. Chief Commissar of Railways, member of the board of the NKPS. From 1924 - head of Glavmetal, member of the presidium, deputy. Chairman of the Supreme Economic Council of the USSR. From 1931 - 1st deputy. Chairman, in 1934-1937 (with a break) - Chairman of the State Planning Committee. At the same time in 1934-1937 - deputy. Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars and the STO of the USSR, in 1937 - People's Commissar of Heavy Industry of the USSR, People's Commissar of Mechanical Engineering of the USSR. Delegate to a number of party congresses. Candidate member of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since 1927, member of the Central Committee since 1934. Member of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR. Arrested in December 1937. In July 1938 he was convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Shot. Rehabilitated.

MENZHINSKY Vyacheslav Rudolfovich (1874-1934), was born in St. Petersburg in the family of a professor, history teacher in the cadet corps. Graduated from the law faculty of St. Petersburg University. Party member since 1902. In August-October 1917, he was a member of the editorial board of the newspaper Soldat and a member of the All-Russian Bureau of the Military Organization of the RSDLP(b). Since October 1917 - Commissar of the Petrograd Military Revolutionary Committee under the Ministry of Finance. In November 1917 - January 1918 - Deputy. finance commissar. In January-March 1918 - People's Commissar for Finance of the RSFSR. In March-April 1918 - a member of the Presidium of the Petrograd Soviet, in April-November - Consul General of the RSFSR in Berlin, in December - a member of the board of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs. In January-August 1919 - Deputy. People's Commissar of the RKL of the Ukrainian SSR and a member of the collegium of the All-Ukrainian Cheka. From 1919 he was a member of the Presidium of the Cheka. From September 1919 he was a special representative of the Special Department of the Cheka. In February-July 1920 - Deputy. beginning, in July 1920 - July 1922 - beginning. Special department and member of the Board of the Cheka. From July 1922 - early. Secret Operational Directorate and a member of the board of the GPU. From 1923 - deputy. chairman and since 1926 - chairman of the OGPU. Died May 10, 1934.

MESSING Stanislav Adamovich (1889-1937), was born in Warsaw. The Kapellmeister's son. Party member since 1907. In 1914-1917 - in the army on the Caucasian front. In 1917 he was a member of the regimental soldiers' committee. Secretary of the Sokolniki Council, chairman of the district Cheka. Since December 1918 - a member of the Board and head of the Secret Operations Department of the Moscow Cheka. From June 1920 - deputy. chairman, from January 1921 - chairman of the Moscow Cheka, from July 1920 - member of the Board of the Cheka. From November 1921 - Chairman of the Petrograd Cheka. Simultaneously, from October 1922, he was commander of the GPU troops of the Petrograd Military District. From June 13, 1922, he was a member of the Board of the GPU. From October 1927 - early. INO OGPU, at the same time - 2nd deputy. chairman of the OGPU. On July 25, 1931, he was removed from his post and dismissed from the bodies of the OGPU. Transferred to the disposal of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade of the USSR. In 1934 he was a member of the USSR delegation in Mongolia. From 1936 he was a member of the council under the People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade of the USSR and chairman of the Sovmongoltvtorg VO. In 1937 he was a member of the Collegium of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade and chairman of the Soviet-Mongolian-Tuva Chamber of Commerce of the USSR People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade, a member of the Presidium of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Arrested in June 1937. In September 1937 he was convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Shot. Rehabilitated.

MIRONOV Lev Grigorievich (1895-1938), was born in the town of Piryatin, Poltava province, in the family of an employee. He graduated from the gymnasium, studied for 3 years at Kiev University. In 1916-1918 he was a member of the Bund. Since 1918, a member of the RSDLP (b). In 1918-1919, deputy. Chairman of the Piryatinsky District Revolutionary Committee, Chairman of the Piryatinsky District Cheka. In 1919-1924, in political work in the Red Army, chairman of the Revolutionary Military Tribunal of the Samarkand-Bukhara Group of Forces, deputy. People's Commissar of Justice of the Turkestan ASSR. In the bodies of the OGPU-NKVD since 1924. In 1924-1929 the head of the department, pom. chief, deputy early ECU OGPU USSR. In 1930-1931 the OGPU PP in Central Asia. In 1931-1937 deputy. early ECU OGPU USSR, beg. ECO GUGB NKVD USSR, beg. KRO, early 3rd department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR. Commissar of State Security 2nd rank. Arrested in July 1937. Convicted in August 1938 by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Shot. Not rehabilitated.

NAME COMMENT

MOLOTOV Vyacheslav Mikhailovich (Skryabin) (1890-1986), was born in the settlement of Kukharka, Nolinsky district, Vyatka province. The clerk's son. He was educated at the Kazan Real School (1908), studied at the St. Petersburg Polytechnic Institute (did not graduate). In 1906 he joined the RSDLP, a Bolshevik. In 1912-1913 he was secretary of the editorial office of the Pravda newspaper. In 1917 he was a member of the executive committee of the Petrograd Soviet and the Petrograd Committee of the RSDLP(b). In October 1917 he was a member of the Petrograd Military Revolutionary Committee. In 1918 - before. Council of the National Economy of the Northern Region. Since 1919 - authorized by the Central Committee of the RCP (b) and the All-Russian Central Executive Committee in the Volga region, before. Nizhny Novgorod Provincial Executive Committee. Since September 1920 - Secretary of the Donetsk Provincial Committee of the RCP (b). Since 1920 a candidate member, since 1921 a member of the Central Committee. In November 1920 - March 1921 Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) of Ukraine. From March 1921 to December 1930 - Secretary of the Central Committee and member of the Organizing Bureau of the Central Committee. Since March 1921 a candidate member of the Politburo, since January 1926 - a member of the Politburo. In 1924-1927 - a candidate member of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR, in 1929-1931 - a member of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR. In November 1928 - April 1929 he headed the Moscow Party Organization. In December 1930 he was appointed chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and the STO (in April 1937 the STO of the USSR was dissolved). In December 1931 and October 1932, he led the forcing of grain procurements in the south of Ukraine. In 1937-1958 - Deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. From May 1939 - People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the USSR and Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars. In May 1941, he was dismissed from the post of Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars "due to repeated statements that it was difficult for him to fulfill his duties along with the duties of the people's commissar", Stalin personally headed the Council of People's Commissars, and Molotov received the post of his deputy. During the Great Patriotic War in 1941-1945, Deputy. Chairman of the State Defense Committee. From August 1942 - 1st deputy. Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars. In March 1946, during the reorganization of the Council of People's Commissars into the Council of Ministers, Deputy. Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. On March 4, 1949, A.Ya. was replaced as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Vyshinsky. In March 1953 - 1st deputy. Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Minister of Foreign Affairs. May 1, 1956 - relieved of the post of minister, in November appointed Minister of State Control of the USSR. In June 1957, he was removed from his posts as the 1st deputy. Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister. In 1957 he was appointed to the post of ambassador to Mongolia. Since 1960 he has been the permanent representative of the USSR in the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)\*. In 1962 he retired. In February 1962, the bureau of the Sverdlovsk District Committee of the CPSU (Moscow) was expelled from the party for "anti-party factional activity and active participation in mass repressions." In 1984 he was reinstated in the CP

MOLOCHONIKOV Aron Lvovich (1893-1937). Member of the Bolshevik Party since 1919. Since 1921 instructor and organizer of the political secretariat of the Cheka troops. In 1922 - authorized by the ECU of the Cheka, in 1923-1928, the beginning. departments of the ECU OGPU, until 1930 pom. early this management. Repressed.

MOLCHANOV Georgy Andreevich (1897-1937), secondary education. Graduated from the Kharkov Trade School. Since 1917, a member of the RSDLP (b). In 1917-1918 in the Red Army, at the headquarters of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the South of Russia. In 1918-1919 pom. early observation department of the Main Directorate of the field headquarters of the Eastern Front, head. military control point at the 4th army and the 2nd special army. In 1919-1921 the chairman of the Grozny province. Cheka. In 1921-1922, the beginning SOU and deputy. Chairman of the Mountain Province. Cheka. In 1923-1925, the beginning. SOU, Deputy beginning, beginning Novo-Nikolaev province. GPU department. In 1925-1931, the beginning Ivanovo-Voznesensky province. Department of the GPU, PP of the OGPU of the Ivanovo-Industrial Region. In 1931-1936, the beginning SPO OGPU-NKVD USSR. In 1936-1937 People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the Byelorussian SSR and early. OO BVO. Commissar of State Security 2nd rank. Arrested in March 1937. Shot in a special order on October 9, 1937. Not rehabilitated.

MYASNIKOV Alexander Fedorovich (Myasnikyan) (1886-1925), was born in Nakhich van-on-Don in the family of a small merchant. Higher education, graduated from the Faculty of Law of Moscow University (1911). Party member since 1906. In 1917, a member of the executive

coma of the Western Front Committee, member of the Minsk Committee of the RSDLP (b). From september

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1917 Chairman of the Northwestern Regional Committee. From October 1917 he was chairman of the Military Revolutionary Committee of the Western Front. In November 1917 he was elected Commander-in-Chief of the armies of the Western Front and for some time served as the Supreme Commander-in-Chief. Since January 1918, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Western Front. In June 1918, the commander of the Volga Front against the Czechoslovak Corps. On December 31, 1918, he was a member of the Provisional Workers' and Peasants' Government of Belarus. From the beginning of 1919, the first chairman of the Central Executive Committee of Belarus, then chairman of the Central Bureau of the CP (b) of Belarus. In 1919-1921 secretary of the Moscow Committee of the RCP (b). In the summer of 1920, early. political department of the Western Front. Since March 1921, the chairman of the Revolutionary Committee, and then the Council of People's Commissars, as well as the People's Commissar for Military Affairs of Armenia, at the same time deputy. Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the ZSFSR. Since 1922, Chairman of the Union Council of the ZSFSR, 1st Secretary of the Transcaucasian Regional Committee of the RCP (b). Since 1923 a candidate member of the Central Committee. Died in a plane crash.

NAZARETYAN Hmayak Makarovich (1889-1937), was born in Tiflis in the family of a merchant. Member of the RSDLP (b) since 1905. In 1917-1918, a member of the Tiflis Committee of the RSDLP and the Caucasian Regional Committee of the RSDLP (b). From 1920 secretary of the Caucasian Bureau of the Central Committee of the RCP(b). In 1922-1923 head. Bureau of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the RCP (b), then worked in the newspaper Pravda. From 1924 secretary of the Transcaucasian Regional Committee of the Communist Party of Bolsheviks, chairman of the Central Control Commission and People's Commissar of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate (RKI) of the TSFSR. From 1924 he was a member of the Central Control Commission, from 1926 he was a member of the Presidium of the Central Control Commission of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. In 1931-1934 he was a member of the Collegium of the People's Commissariat of the RKI of the USSR. In 1937 he was arrested. Condemned by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Shot. Rehabilitated.

NIKOLAEV Leonid Vasilyevich (1904-1934), killer S.M. Kirov. He graduated from the 6th grade of the city school and the Soviet party school. He worked as an apprentice locksmith, then in the Vyborg district committee and the Luzhitsk district committee of the Komsomol. Joined the party. He worked as a referent in the industrial department of the regional party committee, instructor of the East Party Commission of the Institute of Party History of the Leningrad Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. In the 1930s he was expelled from the party, but in April 1934 he was reinstated with a severe reprimand. account card. After that, he was unemployed, constantly refusing the work that he was offered in the regional party committee. He was married to Milda Petrovna Draula, who worked in the regional committee of the party, in which, according to one version, Kirov showed interest as a woman. December 1, 1934 killed Kirov with a shot in the back of the head a few steps from his office in Smolny (Leningrad), was arrested at the scene of the crime. Condemned by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Shot.

OLSKII-KULIKOVSKII Yan Kalikstovich (1898-1937), was born into a noble family. Member of the RSDLP (b) since 1917. Since 1919 in the military counterintelligence: special representative of the Special Department of the Western Front, beginning. Special department of the 1st Polish Red Army, early. Special department of the 16th army. In 1920-1923 - Chairman of the Cheka of Belarus. In 1923 - early. Department of the Border Guard of the GPU. Held various managerial positions in the OPTU: early. Higher Border School, Deputy. early Special department, head. Counterintelligence Department. In 1930 - early. Special department. He spoke out against the falsification of cases on charges of counter-revolutionary activities of the Red Army soldiers and in 1931 was transferred to work in the People's Commissariat of the Food Industry. Unreasonably repressed in 1937. Rehabilitated in 1955.

ORJONIKIDZE SERGO (Grigory Konstantinovich) (1886-1937), was born in the village. Goresh, Shorapansky district, Kutaisi province. The son of a nobleman. Party member since 1903. In 1917 - a member of the St. Petersburg Committee of the Party and the Executive Committee of the Petrograd Soviet. Since April 1918, temporary extraordinary commissar of the South of Russia, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Don Soviet Republic; in May, one of the organizers of the defense of Tsaritsyn, in December 1918 - June 1919 - chairman of the Defense Council of the North Caucasus. In July-September 1919 - a member of the Revolutionary Military Council of the 16th Army, in October 1919 - January

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1920 - 14th Army, representative of the RVS of the Southern Front at the shock group of troops. In February 1920 - May 1921 - a member of the Revolutionary Military Council of the Caucasian Front, at the same time in February - April 1920 - Chairman of the Bureau for the Restoration of Soviet Power in the North Caucasus, in March - Chairman of the North Caucasian Revolutionary Committee, from April 1920 - member of the Caucasus Bureau of the Central Committee of the RCP (b). In 1922-1926 he was the 1st secretary of the Transcaucasian and North Caucasian regional party committees. In 1924 - 1927 - a member of the Revolutionary Military Council of the USSR. In 1926 - 1930 - Chairman of the Central Control Commission of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and People's Commissar of the RKI of the USSR. At the same time, Deputy Previous SNK and STO of the USSR. From 1930 - Chairman of the Supreme Economic Council of the USSR. Since 1932 - People's Commissariat for Heavy Industry of the USSR. Committed suicide.

OSINSKY N. (Valerian Valerianovich Obolensky) (1887-1938), was born in the village. Beklemishev Byki of the Lgovsky district of the Kursk province, party and statesman, academician of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (1932), academician of the All-Russian Academy of Agricultural Sciences (1935). The son of a stud farm manager. Educated at the Faculty of Law of Moscow University (1916). Party member since 1907. Otvovist in 1908-1909. From 1916 he served in the army as a military officer. In 1917 he was a member of the Moscow Regional Bureau of the RSDLP(b). In October 1917 he was a member of the Kharkov Military Revolutionary Committee. In November-December 1917, he was chief commissar and manager of the State Bank of the RSFSR. In December 1917 - March 1918 the first chairman of the Supreme Economic Council of the RSFSR. One of the leaders and authors of the "platform of forty-six" - the program document of the "Left Communists". From March 1918 he worked in the department of metal of the Supreme Council of National Economy, the editorial office of the newspaper Pravda, the department of Soviet propaganda of the Supreme Council of National Economy. In 1919 he was authorized by the Central Executive Committee in the Penza and Tula provinces. In 1920, the chairman of the Tula provincial executive committee, from August 1920 a member of the collegium of the People's Commissariat of Food. In 1920-1921 one of the leaders of the "democratic centralism" group. Since March 1921, deputy. People's Commissar of Agriculture, Deputy chairman of the Supreme Economic Council. In 1921-1922 and December 1925 - June 1937 candidate member of the Central Committee of the party. In March October 1924, the Plenipotentiary of the USSR in Sweden, then in 1924-1925 - on a business trip to the United States. From July 1925 he was a member of the Presidium of the State Planning Committee of the USSR. From October 1926 to March 1928 he was the head of the Central Statistical Office of the USSR. In 1928-1929 he was a member of the Presidium of the Communist Academy. In May-December 1929 he was a member of the Presidium of the State Planning Committee of the USSR. In December 1929 - December 1930, Deputy. Chairman of the Supreme Economic Council of the USSR. From April 1931 he was a member of the editorial board of the Izvestia newspaper. From January 1932 to August 1935 Central Administration of National Economic Accounting and Deputy. Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR. In December 1932 - March 1937 he was chairman of the State Commission for determining the yield and size of the gross harvest of grain crops under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR. Since 1935 director of the Institute of the History of Science and Technology of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. In October 1937 he was arrested. Condemned by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Shot. In 1957 he was rehabilitated.

PAVLUNOVSKY Ivan Petrovich (1888-1937). Party member since 1905. Participant in the revolution of 1905-1907. Member of the First World War, graduated from the school of ensigns. Second lieutenant. In 1917 he was a member of the Petrograd Military Revolutionary Committee. From August 1918 Chairman of the Cheka

5th Army of the Eastern Front, Chairman of the Ufa Cheka. In 1919-1920, deputy. early Special Department of the Cheka, Plenipotentiary Representative of the Cheka in Siberia, member of the Siberian Bureau of the Central Committee of the RCP (b). Since 1922 he was authorized by the NKPS for Siberia. Since 1926, the plenipotentiary representative of the OGPU in the Transcaucasus. From 1928 deputy. People's Commissar of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate (RKI). In 1930 - a member of the Presidium of the Supreme Economic Council, in 1932 - deputy. people's commissar of heavy industry. From December 1935 beginning. Main Directorate of the military industry. From December 1936 - early. Glavtransmash of the People's Commissariat of Heavy Industry (NKTP), in 1937 - beg. mobilization department of the NKTP. In 1937 he was arrested. On October 29, 1937, he was convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Shot. Rehabilitated in 1955.

PAUKER Karl Viktorovich (1893-1937) was born in Austria-Hungary. He received his primary education at home. In 1906-1914 a hairdresser, an apprentice in a confectionery,

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unemployed. In 1914-1915 he served in the Austro-Hungarian army, sergeant major. In 1915-1917 he was a prisoner of war in Turkestan. In 1918-1919 pom. commandant of the military registration and enlistment office of the Samarkand region, head. secret operational department of the Samarkand Cheka. In 1919-1920 he studied at the Comacademy. Ya.M. Sverdlov. In 1920, the beginning political department of the 44th Infantry Division on the Polish front. In 1920-1922 commissioner, investigator, pom. early departments, head department 00 VChK-GPU. In 1922-1937 deputy. early Opera, early Ope of the genus VChK-GPU-OGPU-NKVD of the USSR. Tov. chairman of the Dynamo society, chairman of the Friend of Children society under the OGPU of the USSR. Commissar of State Security 2nd rank. Arrested on April 21, 1937. Condemned by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR on August 14, 1937 to VMN. Not rehabilitated.

PETEN Henri Philippe (1856-1951), French military and statesman, collaborator. Born in Cauchy-la-Tour, in a peasant family. In 1878 he graduated from the Saint-Cyr military school. During World War I, with the rank of general, he commanded an infantry brigade, then an army corps. In May 1916 he was appointed commander of the Army Group Center, in April 1917, the beginning. General Staff, in May 1917 commander in chief of the French army. In November 1918 he received the rank of Marshal. In 1920-1931 he was deputy. Chairman of the Supreme Military Council and at the same time (since 1922) Inspector General of the Army. In February-November 1934 - Minister of War. Ambassador to Spain from 1939-1940. In May 1940 he was appointed deputy. prime minister, and in June prime minister. July 22, 1940 signed the Armistice of Compiègne with Germany - the surrender of France. In July 1940 - August 1944 - head of state (until April 1942 at the same time head of the government of the pro-Nazi Vichy regime). In April 1945 he tried to escape, but then voluntarily returned to France and was arrested. In August 1945, he was sentenced by the Supreme Court to death, commuted to life imprisonment. He died July 23, 1951 in Port-Jouinville.

POSKREBYSHEV Alexander Nikolaevich (1891-1965), party leader, lieutenant general. Born in Vyatka in the family of a shoemaker. By profession a paramedic. Party member since March 1917. From 1922 he worked in the apparatus of the Central Committee, in 1923-1924 the head. managing the affairs of the Central Committee of the RCP (b), from 1924-1929 assistant I.V. Stalin. In 1929-1934, deputy. chief, chief secret department, in 1934-1952 head. special sector of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. From August 1935 head. Office of the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. Since 1931 Stalin's personal secretary and his most trusted person. Since 1934 a candidate member, in 1939-1956 a member of the Central Committee of the party. Since 1946 he has been a member of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. From 1952 Secretary of the Presidium and Bureau of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPSU. In 1953 he retired.

POSTYSHEV Pavel Petrovich (1887-1939), was born in Ivanovo-Voznesensk in the family of a weaver. In 1901 he joined the revolutionary movement. In 1904 he joined the RSDLP, a Bolshevik. Member of the revolutions of 1905-1907 and October 1917. In 1917, deputy. chairman of the Irkutsk Soviet, one of the organizers of the Red Army, chairman of the Revolutionary Tribunal, since June 1918 in underground work in the Far East, then early. political department of the 1st Amur Army, member of the Military Council of the Eastern Front of the Far East. Since 1923 - in the party work. In 1925-1927 he was a candidate member, in 1927-1938 he was a member of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. Member of the Organizing Bureau of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks since 1930. In 1934-1938, candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. In 1930-1934 secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. In 1933-1937 - 2nd secretary of the Central Committee of the CP (b) of Ukraine, at the same time in 1933-1934 - 1st secretary of the Kharkov and in 1934-1937 Kiev regional committees of the CP (b) of Ukraine, from March 1937 - 1st secretary of Kuibyshev regional committee of the party. Member of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR. Member of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Arrested in February 1938. Condemned by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Rehabilitated.

PROKOFIEV Georgy Evgenievich (1895-1937), was born in Kyiv. Higher education. Since 1919, a member of the RSDLP (b). Participated in revolutionary events in Kyiv. During the Civil War - a volunteer in the Red Army, in political work in the 1st Cavalry Army.

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in railway transport, from where, on the recommendation of F.E. Dzerzhinsky went to serve in the Cheka. In 1921-1924 deputy. early cordon part of the INO, pom. early INO. In 1924-1926, the beginning INFO OGPU. In 1926-1931, the beginning ECU OGPU. In 1931, the beginning OO OGPU.

In 1931-1932 he was a member of the Supreme Economic Council of the USSR, deputy. People's Commissar of the RCT of the USSR, head of the Belomorstroy department. In 1932-1934 the third deputy. prev. OGPU of the USSR, beg. GURKM OGPU. In 1934-1936 deputy. People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR. In 1936-1937 deputy. People's Commissar of Communications of the USSR. Commissar of State Security 1st rank. Arrested in April 1937. Specially sentenced to VMN in August 1937. Not rehabilitated.

PTUHA Vladimir Vasilyevich (1894-1938). Born in a family of employees in the city of Oster, Chernihiv province. Member of the RSDLP (b) since 1917. In 1919-1923 - secretary of the Oster Ukrom and chairman of the Chernigov provincial executive committee of the CP (b) (U. From 1924 - in the apparatus of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks). In 1927-1935 - first secretary of the Stalingrad Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks (b) From 1935 he was second secretary of the Far-Eastern Regional Committee of the CPSU(b). Unjustifiably accused of a counter-revolutionary crime, shot. In March 1956 he was rehabilitated.

PYATAKOV Georgy (Yuri) Leonidovich (1890-1937), was born at the Maryinsky sugar factory in the Cherkasy district of the Kyiv province, the son of the manager of the plant. Studied at the Faculty of Economics of St. Petersburg University (expelled in 1910). Party member since 1910. From 1914 to 1917 in exile in Switzerland. In 1917-1918 - commissioner of the People's Bank, then chairman of the Provisional Workers' and Peasants' Government of Ukraine. In 1918 - "left communist". At the VIII Party Congress he was a member of the "military opposition". From 1920 deputy. Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the RSFSR, led the restoration of Donbass, Chairman of the Glavkontsesskom. From 1923 - deputy. chairman of the Supreme Economic Council. In 1928 trade representative of the USSR in France. In 1929-1930 - Chairman of the Board of the State Bank of the USSR. From 1932 - Deputy, from June 1934 - 1st Deputy. People's Commissar of Heavy Industry of the USSR. Delegate of a number of party congresses. Candidate member of the Central Committee in 1921-1922, member of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks in 1923-1925, 1930-1936. In December 1927, he was expelled from the party for oppositional views by a resolution of the 15th Congress. Repented and soon



was restored. In January 1937, in the case of the so-called "parallel anti-Soviet Trotskyist center," he was convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Rehabilitated.

RADEK (Sobelson) Karl Bernhardovich (1885-1939), party leader, journalist, was born in Lvov in the family of a teacher. Graduated from the Faculty of History of the University of Krakow. In 1902 he joined the Polish Socialist Party, in 1903 - in the RSDLP, in 1904 - in the Social Democracy of the Kingdom of Poland and Lithuania. Collaborated in the communist press in Poland, Switzerland and Germany. Since 1908, he joined the left wing of the German Social Democratic Party, but after a quarrel with Rosa Luxemburg, he was expelled from the party. After the February Revolution of 1917, he was a member of the Foreign Representation of the RSDLP in Stockholm, one of the main liaisons between the party leadership and the German General Staff and the organizers of the transfer of Lenin and his associates to Russia through Germany in a sealed wagon. Since December 1917, a member of the Soviet delegation in Brest-Litovsk; one of the leaders of the "Left Communists", an opponent of peace with Germany. In 1919-1924 he was a member of the Central Committee of the RCP(b). In 1920 secretary, in 1920-1924 member of the executive committee of the Comintern. Collaborated in the central newspapers - in Pravda, Izvestia. Since 1923, an active supporter of L.D. Trotsky. In 1927 he was expelled from the party by the 15th Congress of the CPSU(b) along with other members of the Trotskyist opposition. In January 1928, by a special meeting at the collegium of the OGPU, he was sentenced to 3 years of exile for anti-Soviet activities. Released in May 1929. In January 1930 he was reinstated in the CPSU(b). In 1936 he was arrested. In 1937 he was sentenced to 10 years in prison. In the camp he was killed by criminals. In 1988 he was rehabilitated.

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RAZUMOV Mikhail Osipovich (1894-1937), was born in Glukhov, Chernihiv region. Ukrainian SSR. Member of the RSDLP (b) since 1913. During the Civil War, he was the head of the Political Directorate of the Odessa Military District, the political inspector of the Political Directorate of the Red Army of the Southern Front. In 1920 he was secretary of the Lugansk Ukom. In 1922-1924 - secretary of the Rybinsk, then Oryol provincial committees, in 1924-1927 - secretary of the Bashkir regional committee. In 1927-1928 at party work in China. In 1928-1937 - Secretary, First Secretary of the Tatar Regional Committee, East Siberian Regional Committee. In 1937 he was groundlessly repressed for counter-revolutionary crimes. In May 1956 he was rehabilitated.

VAKOVSKY Christian Georgievich (1873-1941). Soviet state and party leader. Diplomat. Born in Bulgaria in the city of Kotel, a doctor by profession. Active participant in the social democratic movement in Bulgaria, Romania, Switzerland, France. Member of the Bolshevik Party from 1917. From January to March 1918 Chairman of the Supreme Autonomous Collegium for Combating Counter-Revolution in Romania and the Ukraine; from May to September - chairman of the peace delegation in Kyiv. After a short stay in Berlin, he was expelled from there together with Joffe. In 1919-1923 - Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the Ukrainian SSR. From 1923 to October 1925 - Plenipotentiary of the USSR in England, in 1925-1927 - in France, deputy. People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the USSR. In 1919-1927 he was a member of the Central Committee of the RCP(b). One of the leaders of the Trotskyist opposition. Expelled in December 1927 from the party by a resolution of the XV Congress, exiled. In 1934 he repented, returned from exile, reinstated in the party. In 1935-1937 - Chairman of the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. In 1938 he was sentenced to 20 years in prison in the case of the "right-wing Trotskyite anti-Soviet bloc". Rehabilitated.

RESHETOV Ilya Fedorovich (1894-1937), was born in the village of Komarovo in the Northern Territory into a working-class family. Secondary education. Since 1912, a member of the RSDLP (b). In the bodies of the Cheka since 1922. In 1922-1926, the head of the branch of the SO OGPU. In 1926-1928, the beginning SOU PP OGPU for DVK,

deputy PP OGPU for DVK. In 1928-1929, the beginning departments, pom. early SO OGPU. In 1929-1933 PP OGPU of the Nizhny Novgorod Territory. In 1933-1934 PP OGPU of the Ural region. In 1934-1936, the OGPU PP, beg. UNKVD of the Sverdlovsk region. In 1936-1937 pom. early TO GUGB NKVD USSR, pom. early 6th department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR. Commissar of State Security 3rd rank. Arrested in June 1937. Condemned by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR in October 1937 to VMN. Rehabilitated.

RUDZUTAK Jan Ernestovich (1887-1938), was born on the farm Tsauni of the Goldingen district of the Courland province in the family of a farm laborer. He received his education in elementary school (he graduated from the 2nd grade). Party member since 1905. Conducted party work in Moscow, Riga, Central Asia. In 1917 he was a member of the Presidium and secretary of the All-Russian Central Council of the Union of Textile Workers, a member of the Presidium of the Moscow City Council of Trade Unions. In 1920-1922 - Chairman of the Central Committee of the trade union of transport workers, General Secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, Chairman of the Turkburo of the Central Committee of the RCP (b) and the Turkcommission of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR. Member of the Soviet delegation at the Genoa Conference. Since 1922 - Chairman of the Sredazburo of the Central Committee. In 1923-1924 secretary of the Central Committee of the RCP(b). In 1924-1930 People's Commissar of Railways of the USSR. In 1926-1937 - deputy. Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars and STO of the USSR, at the same time in 1931-1934 - Chairman of the Central Control Commission and People's Commissar of the RCT of the USSR. Member of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and the Central Executive Committee of the USSR. In May 1937 he was arrested. In July 1938 he was convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. In 1956 he was rehabilitated.

RYKOV Alexey Ivanovich (1881-1938). Born in the Kukarki settlement of the Iranian district of the Saratov province in the family of a merchant. He studied at the Faculty of Law of Kazan University (did not graduate). Member of the party since 1898. Member of the revolution of 1905-1907. Repeatedly arrested, was in exile. In 1917 - deputy. Chairman of the Moscow Soviet, member of the Moscow Committee of the RSDLP(b), member of the Presidium of the Petrograd Soviet. Member of the October Revolution. People's Commissar for Internal Affairs in the first Soviet government, then left the Council of People's Commissars, being a supporter of

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"homogeneous socialist government". In 1918-1921, 1923-1924 - Chairman of the Supreme Economic Council. Simultaneously with 1919 - Extraordinary Commissioner of the STO for the supply of the Red Army and Navy. From 1921 - deputy. Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars and the STO of the RSFSR, in 1923-1924 - the USSR and the RSFSR. In 1924-1930 - Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and at the same time (1926-1930) of the RSFSR, chairman of the STO (1926-1930). In 1931-1936 - People's Commissar for Communications of the USSR. Member of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and the Central Executive Committee of the USSR. At the plenum in February 1937 he was expelled from the party and arrested on February 27, 1937. Condemned by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR on March 13, 1938 to VMN. Rehabilitated in 1988.

RYUTIN Martemyan Nikitch (1890-1937), was born in the village of Verkhne-Ryutino, Ust-Udinsky district, Irkutsk province, into a peasant family. Member of the party since 1914. Member of the First World War and the struggle for the establishment of Soviet power in Siberia. In 1921 he was secretary of the Irkutsk Provincial Committee, in 1923 - of the Dagestan Regional Committee, in 1925-1928 - of the Krasnopresnensky District Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks in Moscow. Unconditionally supported Stalin at the 14th Congress of the CPSU(b). Candidate member of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks in 1927-1930. In 1929 he was authorized by the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks for collectivization. In March 1930 he was appointed chairman of the Directorate of the Photographic Film Industry and a member of the Presidium of the Supreme Economic Council. In the early 1930s, he organized the Union of Marxist-Leninists. He compiled the "Program of the Ryutin Group", copied it on a typewriter and tried to acquaint the party activists in Moscow and other large cities with it. In September 1930 he was expelled from the party and arrested, then released. He worked as an economist at Soyuzelectro. Arrested again in September 1932. In 1932-1936 he was imprisoned. In January 1937 he was convicted by the Military Collegium

Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Rehabilitated.

SEMASHKO Nikolai Aleksandrovich (1874-1949), statesman, academician of the Academy of Medical Sciences (1944), academician of the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences (1945). Born in with. Livenskoye, Yelets district, Oryol province, in the family of a teacher. He graduated from the medical faculty of Kazan University (1901). In 1895 he joined the "Union of Struggle for the Emancipation of the Working Class", later in the RSDLP, a Bolshevik. In 1905 he led the organization of anti-government protests in the city and province. He was arrested, but in 1906 he was released on bail before the trial, after which he fled abroad. Lived in Switzerland and France. During the First World War he was interned. In September 1917 he returned to Russia. In 1917 - Chairman of the Pyatnitskaya Council (Moscow). From December 1917 he was in charge of the medical and sanitary department of the Moscow City Council. Since 1918 People's Commissar of Health of the RSFSR. In 1930-1936 he was chairman of the Children's Commission at the Presidium of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee. In 1947-1949 he was director of the Institute for the Organization of Public Health and the History of Medicine.

SKVORTSOV-STEPANOV Ivan Ivanovich (1870-1928), born in the village of Maltsevo-Brodovo, Bogorodsk district, Moscow province, party leader, journalist. Member of the party since 1896. In 1918-1924, an employee of the newspaper Pravda, a member of the editorial board of the publishing house of the Central Committee of the RCP (b) Kommunist, deputy. prev. All-Union Council of Workers' Cooperatives, Deputy. before, editorial board of the State Publishing House, member of the board of Tsentrsoyuz. One of the creators of political censorship. Since 1925, executive editor of the newspaper Izvestia of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR and the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, since 1927 deputy. executive secretary of the newspaper Pravda, at the same time from 1926 director of the Lenin Institute under the Central Committee of the CPSU (b). In 1926-1928 he was the executive editor of the Leningradskaya Pravda newspaper. Since 1925, a member of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b). Member of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and the Central Executive Committee of the USSR.

SOKOLNIKOV (Girsh Yankelevich Brilliant) Grigory Yakovlevich (1888-1939), was born in the town of Romny, Poltava province, in the family of a doctor. Graduated from the Faculty of Law at the University of Paris. Member of the RSDLP(b) since 1905. In 1917, a member of the Moscow Committee and the Moscow Regional Bureau of the RSDLP(b), a member of the Executive Committee of the Moscow Soviet. From August 1917 he was a member of the Executive Committee of the Petrosoviet and the editorial board of the newspaper Rabochy Put. From 1917 to 1919 he was a member of the Party Central Committee. In October 1917 he led the nationalization of banks. In December 1917, a member of the Soviet delegation at the negotiations in Brest-Litovsk, in 1918 he replaced

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L.D. Trotsky as chairman of this delegation, signed the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Germany and its allies. In May-October 1918, he was a member of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of National Economy and an employee of Pravda. From 1918 he was sent to the front, a member of the Revolutionary Military Council of the 2nd and 9th armies of the Southern Front, commander of the 8th Army and the Turkestan Front, chairman of the Turkestan Commission of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars and chairman of the Turkestan Bureau of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. From November 1921 member of the board, in 1922 deputy. People's Commissar, in 1922-1923 People's Commissar for Finance of the RSFSR. With the formation of the People's Commissariat of Finance of the USSR in July 1923, he became its first people's commissar. In 1922 he participated in the work of the Hague Conference. Since 1922 a member, since 1930 a candidate member of the Central Committee. In January 1926, he was removed from the post of the People's Commissariat of Finance and transferred with a demotion to the post of deputy. Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR. In 1928-1929 he was chairman of the Oil Syndicate of the USSR. From 1929 to 1932 he was envoy to Great Britain; from March 1933 he was a member of the board of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs. In May 1933 - June 1934, deputy. Commissar of the forest industry of the USSR. In May 1935 he was appointed 1st deputy. Commissar of the forest industry of the USSR. In July 1936 he was expelled from the party and arrested. As one of the accused, he was brought to an open trial in the case of the "Parallel Anti-Soviet Trotskyist Center" and in January 1937 was sentenced to 10 years in prison. Killed in custody by cellmates. In 1988

rehabilitated.

SOLTS Aron Alexandrovich (1872-1945). Born in the town of Soleniki, Vilna province, party leader. The son of a wealthy merchant. Member of the RSDLP since 1898. In 1917, a member of the Moscow Committee of the RSDLP (b), as well as the editorial offices of the newspapers Social Democrat and Pravda. In 1923-1938, he was a member of the Central Control Commission under the Central Committee of the RKSCHb) - VKP (b), a member of the Presidium of the Central Control Commission, chairman of the Judicial Collegium for Criminal Cases of the Supreme Court of the RSFSR, and was head of the Bureau of Complaints of the USSR Prosecutor's Office.

STEKLOV Yuri Mikhailovich (Ovshy Moiseevich Nakhamkis) (1873-1941), party leader, publicist, was born in Odessa. The son of a tradesman. In 1900 he met V.I. Lenin and joined the Iskra-ists. From October 1917 he was the editor of the Izvestia newspaper. During the Civil War, he headed the propaganda train to the front. Since November 1918, chairman of the Central Council of the Union of Journalists. In 1925 he was removed from his post as editor of Izvestia. In February 1938 he was arrested. Died in prison. Posthumously rehabilitated.

STOMONYAKOV Boris Spiridonovich (1882-1941), was born in Bulgaria. Member of the RSDLP since 1900. In 1920-1925 trade representative in Berlin. Since 1934 deputy. People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the USSR. In 1938 he was removed from his post and arrested. Found guilty of "spying" for Germany. Condemned by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Shot. Rehabilitated.

TOVSTUKHA Ivan Pavlovich (1889-1935), party leader. Born in Berezina, Chernihiv province, in the family of a clerk. In 1913 he joined the RSDLP, a Bolshevik. In 1909 he was arrested and exiled to Siberia; in 1912 he fled abroad. He lived in Austria-Hungary and France, where he joined the French Socialist Party, a member of the syndicate of chauffeurs (Paris). In 1917 he returned to Russia. From November 1917 to March 1918 he worked at the Central Headquarters of the Red Guard, then secretary and member of the Collegium of the People's Commissariat for Nationalities. Since that time, he became the permanent secretary and guarantor of I.V. Stalin. In 1921, with the departure of Stalin to the Central Committee, Tovstukha was also transferred to his apparatus. In 1924-1926 assistant director of the Institute V.I. Lenin under the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. In 1926-1930, Stalin again approached him and transferred to the office of the General Secretary. Since 1931 deputy. director of the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute.

TOMSKY (Efremov) Mikhail Pavlovich (1880-1936), was born in Kolpino, St. Petersburg province. Party member since 1904. Member of three Russian revolutions. Since 1909, a member of the regional bureau of the RSDLP of the Moscow industrial region, a member of the Moscow Party Committee. In 1917 he was a member of the Executive Committee of the St. Petersburg Committee of the Bolsheviks. From November 1917 - Chairman of the Moscow Council of Trade Unions. In 1918—

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1919 and 1922-1929 - Chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. In 1921 - Chairman of the Turkcommission of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR. From 1929 he headed the All-Union Association of the Chemical Industry, deputy. Chairman of the Supreme Economic Council of the USSR. In 1932-1936 - head. OGIZ. Committed suicide.

TRILISSER Meer Abramovich (1883-1940), was born into a bourgeois family. In 1901 he joined the RSDLP, a Bolshevik. He was repeatedly arrested. Participated in the events of 1905-1907 in Finland. In 1917 he was a member of the Irkutsk Committee of the RSDLP(b). In October 1917 he was a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviets of Siberia. In 1918, deputy chairman of the Sibvoenkomat, member of the Siberian Cheka. During the Japanese intervention in the Far East, he worked underground in Blagoveshchensk. Then the chairman of the Amur Revolutionary Committee, the secretary of the Amur Committee

that RCP(b), Commissar of the Far Eastern Republic (FER) for the Amur Region, member of the Far East Bureau of the Central Committee of the RCP(b). One of the leaders of the State Political Protection of the Far East, an analogue of the Cheka. He led the deployment of the "Red Terror" in Siberia. From August 1921 beginning. branch of the Special Department of the Cheka. From December 1921 pom. beginning, from May 1922 beginning. Foreign department of the Cheka. One of the organizers of Soviet intelligence. Since 1926 deputy. chairman of the OGPU. In 1930-1934, deputy. People's Commissar of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate of the RSFSR and a member of the Presidium of the Central Control Commission of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. Since 1934 he was a member of the Commission of Soviet Control. Arrested. Condemned by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Shot. Rehabilitated.

TROTSKY (Bronstein) Lev Davydovich (1879-1940), was born in the village of Yanovka, Elisavet Gradsky district, Kherson province, party and statesman. In the social democratic movement since 1897. He joined the Mensheviks. Participant in the revolution of 1905-1907, chairman of the Petersburg Soviet. In 1907-1917 - in exile. In 1917-1927 he was a member of the Bolshevik Party. In 1917-1927 - a member of the Central Committee, in 1919-1926 - a member of the Politburo of the Central Committee. In September-November 1917 - Chairman of the Petrograd Soviet. In 1917-1918 he was People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs. In 1918 he opposed the conclusion of the Brest Peace. In 1918-1925 - People's Commissar for Military and Naval Affairs and Chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council of the RSFSR (from 1923 - the USSR), at the same time in March-December 1920 - People's Commissar of Railways of the RSFSR and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Transport Workers. Member of the ECCI. On January 26, 1925, by a decree of the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR, he was relieved of leading military posts. In 1925-1927 he was a member of the Presidium of the Supreme Economic Council of the USSR, chairman of the Glavkontsesskom. In October 1927 he was expelled from the party. In 1927 he was exiled to Alma-Ata. In 1929 he was expelled from the USSR on charges of anti-Soviet activity. In 1932 he was deprived of citizenship of the USSR. Until July 17, 1933 he lived in Turkey, then in France and Norway, and from January 1937 in Mexico. In 1938 he founded the Fourth International. On August 20, 1940, as a result of a special operation of the state security agencies, he was killed by Ramon Mercader.

UGLANOV Nikolai Alexandrovich (1886-1937), was born in the village of Feodoritskoye, Rybinsk district, Yaroslavl province, into a peasant family. Party member since 1907. Since 1917 in the trade union of Soviet employees. Until 1919 - Chairman of the Petrograd District Commission for Combating Desertion, Secretary of the Provincial Trade Union Council. From 1919 to 1920 - Commissar of the Karelian combat sector. In 1920-1921 he was secretary of the Petrograd Union of Soviet Employees. In 1921 - Secretary of the Petrograd Provincial Committee of the RCP (b). In 1922-1924 - secretary of the Nizhny Novgorod provincial committee. In 1924-1929 he was secretary of the Central Committee and at the same time first secretary of the MK and MGK of the party. In 1928-1930 - People's Commissar of Labor of the USSR. In 1930-1932 - Chairman of the Astrakhan State Fish Trust. In 1933, he was arrested in the case of the "Anti-Party Group of Rightists Selenkov and Others." From May 1933 to August 1936 he was the manager of Obyrbrest in Tobolsk. In August 1936 he was re-arrested. In May 1937 he was convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN and shot. In 1989 he was rehabilitated.

UNSHLICHT Iosif Stanislavovich (1879-1938), was born in the city of Mlawa, Plotsk province, in the family of an employee. In 1900 he joined the Social Democracy of the Kingdom of Poland and

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Lithuanian (in 1906 joined the RSDLP), Bolshevik. Since April 1921, deputy. prev. VChK-GPU, at his suggestion, a special bureau was created to conduct active intelligence - disinformation of the enemy. Since the autumn of 1923, a member of the Revolutionary Military Council of the Republic and early. supply of the Red Army. Since 1924, a member of the Central Audit Commission of the CPSU (b), since 1925 a candidate member of the Central Committee. In February 1925 - June 1930, deputy. prev. Revolutionary Military Council of the USSR and People's Commissar for Military and Naval Affairs of the USSR. Simultaneously with January 1927 before. OSOAVIAKHIMA USSR.

In 1933-1935, the beginning. Main Directorate of the Civil Fleet. In February 1935 he was elected secretary of the Union Council of the Central Executive Committee. In June 1937 he was arrested. In July 1938 he was convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Shot. Rehabilitated.

TSURUPA Alexander Dmitrievich (1870-1928), was born in the village of Alyoshka of the Taurida province, party and statesman. Son of an official. He received his education at the Kherson Agricultural College (1893). Party member since 1898, Bolshevik. Since 1915 - in the food authorities. In 1917 he was a member of the Ufa Committee of the RSDLP(b), chairman of the provincial food committee and the city дума. Since November 1917 deputy. People's Commissar, from February 1918 People's Commissar for Food of the RSFSR. Since April 1921, deputy. Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars and the STO of the RSFSR (since July 1922 - the USSR). At the same time, in 1922-1923 People's Commissar of the Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate of the USSR. In 1923 he was a member of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. In December 1923 - November 1925 Chairman of the State Planning Commission at the STO of the USSR. In November 1925 - January 1926 People's Commissar for Internal and Foreign Trade of the USSR.

CHISTOV Pavel Vasilyevich (1905-?), was born in the village of Kondyrino, Klinsky district, Moscow province, in the family of a house painter. Studied at the gymnasium. Party member since 1926. In the OGPU since 1923. In 1923-1928 - assistant. authorized, authorized INFO and PC OGPU USSR. From 1928 to 1933 - early. departments of the INFO PP OGPU in the West Siberian Territory. In 1933-1934 - pom. early SPO PP OGPU for ZSK, early. Barnaul operational sector of the GPU. In 1934-1936 - early. SPO, pom. early UNKVD Chelyabinsk region. In 1936-1937 - pom. chief, deputy early UNKVD of the Sverdlovsk region. In 1937-1938 - early. UKNVD of the Chelyabinsk region, then the Donetsk-Stalin region. In 1939-1941 - in economic and construction positions and in the ITL system of the NKVD of the USSR. During the Great Patriotic War he was taken prisoner, released in May 1945. Arrested and sentenced to 15 years in prison. Released in 1955. Not rehabilitated.

CHICHERIN Georgy Vasilyevich (1872-1936), was born in the village of Karaul, Kirsanovsky district, Tambov province, statesman. Nephew of the famous historian and lawyer B.N. Chicherin. He graduated from the Faculty of History and Philology of St. Petersburg University (1896). Since 1897 he served in the archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, titular adviser. In 1904 he emigrated to Germany, lived on the money left as an inheritance from his mother, and helped the party financially a lot. In 1905 he joined the RSDLP as a Menshevik. From 1907 Secretary of the Foreign Central Bureau of the RSDLP. In January 1908 he was expelled from Germany for subversive activities and left for France. In 1914 he moved to London, collaborated with the British Socialist Party and the social democratic newspaper Golos. In 1917 secretary of the "delegates' commission" for the return of political emigrants to Russia. In August 1917, he was arrested by the British authorities and imprisoned in Brixton Prison. In 1918, at the request of the Soviet government (which, for this, released the English ambassador D. Buchanan from the country), he was released and exiled to Russia, where he joined the RSDLP (b). From January 1918, deputy. People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs and at the same time since February 1918 the head of the delegation at the negotiations in Brest-Litovsk. Signed the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Germany, Austria-Hungary and their allies. On March 13, Chicherin became "temporary deputy. People's Commissar", and in May 1918 he finally replaced L.D. Trotsky as People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the RSFSR. Trying to bring the RSFSR out of foreign policy isolation, in 1921 he signed agreements with Iran, Turkey and Afghanistan. Led the Soviet delegations on the Genoa

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(1922) and Lausanne (1922-1923) conferences. In 1922 he signed the Treaty of Rapallo

thief with Germany. Polyglot, spoke almost all European languages. In July 1923, when the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs of the USSR was created on the basis of his people's commissariat, Chicherin became its first people's commissar. Since 1925, a member of the Central Committee of the CPSU (b). In 1930, he was replaced as People's Commissar M.M. Litvinov, retired, and soon removed from the Central Committee.

SHANIN Alexander Mikhailovich (1894-1937), was born into a peasant family in the village. Ozeretskoye, Moscow province, lower education. Since 1918, a member of the RSDLP (b). Until 1917 he worked in agriculture, served in the army, then in the Red Army. In the Cheka since 1919. In 1920-1921 authorized INFO, early. department 00 of the 5th army. In 1922-1930, the beginning. OCR GPU-OGPU. In 1923-1927 secretary of the SOU OGPU. In 1923-1931 secretary, first secretary of the board of the OGPU. In 1931, the beginning AOU OGPU, beg. GIM OGPU. In 1931-1932, the beginning. TsSH OGPU, beg. departments of the OGPU. In 1932-1933 deputy. PP OGPU of the West Siberian Territory. In 1933-1935, deputy. early ECU OGPU, ECO GUGB NKVD USSR. In 1935-1937, the beginning TO, 6th department of the GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR. Commissar of State Security 2nd rank. Arrested on April 27, 1937. Convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR on August 14, 1937 to VMN. Not rehabilitated.

EIKHE Robert Indrikovich (1890-1940), was born in the Doblensky district of the Doblensky volost of the Courland province in the family of a farm laborer. Educated in a 2-class elementary school (1904). Party member since 1905. In 1919 - People's Commissar for Food of Soviet Latvia. In 1919-1924 - in the People's Commissariat of Food of the RSFSR. From 1924 - deputy, and in 1925-1929 - chairman of the Siberian Regional Executive Committee. In 1929-1937 he was the first secretary of the Siberian and West Siberian Regional Committees and the Novosibirsk City Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. In 1937-1938 - People's Commissar of Agriculture of the USSR. In 1937 he was elected to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. In April 1938 he was arrested. In February 1940, he was convicted by the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR to VMN. Shot. In 1956 he was rehabilitated.

YURKIN Tikhon Alexandrovich (1898-1986), was born into a peasant family. Member of the RSDLP(b) since 1919. Since 1928 director of the Gigant grain farm. Since 1930, chairman of the Kolhozsentr. From 1932 to 1938 he served as People's Commissar, First Deputy. People's Commissar of State Farms of the USSR, People's Commissar of State Farms of the RSFSR.

YAGODA Genrikh Grigoryevich (Enoch Gershenovich), (1891-1938) was born in Rybinsk in the family of a small craftsman. Since 1917, a member of the RSDLP (b). Adjoined the anarchist group of I.A. Chemborisov in Nizhny Novgorod. In 1912-1914 he was arrested and was in exile in Simbirsk. In 1914 he married I. Averbakh (mother I. Averbakh is the sister of Ya. M. Sverdlov). Since 1915 in the army. In 1917 he took part in the October events in Moscow. In 1917-1918, editor-in-chief of the newspaper "Peasant Poor". In 1918-1919 he was the head of the Higher Military Inspectorate of the Red Army. In the bodies of the Cheka since 1920. In 1920-1922, the manager of the affairs of the Cheka-OGPU, deputy. early OO VChK, deputy. early SOU VChK - OGPU. In 1922-1929, the beginning OO GPU-OGPU, beginning. SOU OGPU. In 1923-1929 the second deputy. chairman of the OGPU of the USSR. In 1929-1934 the first deputy. chairman of the OGPU of the USSR. In 1934-1936 People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR. In 1936-1937 People's Commissar for Communications of the USSR. General Commissar of State Security. Arrested in March 1937, convicted at the trial of the so-called Right-Trotskyist bloc, in March 1938 the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR was sentenced to VMN. Shot. Not rehabilitated.

YANSON Nikolai Mikhailovich (1882-1938). Born into a working class family in St. Petersburg. Member of the RSDLP since 1905. In 1907 he emigrated to the United States, was secretary of the Federation of Estonian Workers of the US Socialist Party. Since 1918, in economic and trade union work. Since 1928 - in leading party and Soviet work, member of the Central Control Commission, deputy. People's Commissar of the RKI of the USSR. From 1928 - People's Commissar of Justice of the USSR. In 1930 - deputy. Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR. In 1931-1934 People's Commissar for Water Transport of the USSR. From 1934 - deputy. early Management of the Sevmorputi. Unreasonably repressed in 1938. In December 1955 he was rehabilitated.

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YAROSLAVSKY Emelyan Mikhailovich (Gubelman Minei Izrailevich) (1878-1943), party leader. Born in Chita, the son of an exiled settler. In 1898 he organized the first social democratic circle on the Trans-Baikal Railway, then a member of the RSDLP, a Bolshevik. In 1901-1902 he was in exile. In 1906, a member of the Moscow Committee of the RSDLP, then editor of the newspaper "Kazarma" (Petersburg). In 1907 he was arrested and received 5 years of hard labor, which he served in Gorny Zerentui. In 1917 he was the chairman of the Yakut Soviet, since July he worked in the Military Organization under the Moscow Committee of the RSDLP (b). In October 1917, a member of the Combat Party Center and the Moscow Military Revolutionary Committee, the first military commissar of the Kremlin. In 1918-1919 he was authorized by the Central Committee to carry out mobilization to the Red Army in various provinces. In 1919-1921 and 1939-1943 he was a candidate member, in 1921-1922 a member of the Central Committee of the party. In October 1919 - March 1920, chairman of the Perm Provincial Committee of the RCP (b). From April 1920 he was a member of the Siberian Bureau of the Central Committee. In 1921, for several days - from March 16 to March 27 - he was secretary of the party collegium of the Central Control Commission. Since 1931, the chairman of the All-Union Society of Old Bolsheviks. In 1934-1939 he was a member of the Party Control Committee under the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks. Since 1937 he has been a member of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. He was a member of the editorial boards of the newspaper Pravda, the magazines Bolshevik, Historian-Marxist, Bezbozhnik, editor of the Historical Journal. Academician of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR (1939). Laureate of the Stalin Prize (1943).

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#### LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

autobat

—

automobile battalion

propaganda campaign

—

campaign

agoperwork

—

intelligence and operational work

administrative department

—

administrative department

AMO

Joint stock engineering company; later - Plant them. Stalin, then - them. I.A. Likhachev

AMSSR

—

Autonomous Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic

Amtorg

—

American Trading Society

USSR Academy of Sciences

—

USSR Academy of Sciences

JSC

—

Joint-Stock Company

AOU

—

administrative organizational management

ARA

American Relief Administration

ARKOS

—

Anglo-Soviet Trading Joint Stock Company

ASSRNP

—

Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic of Volga Germans

artillery regiment

—

artillery regiment

ABC

—

Azov-Black Sea Territory

AHU

—

administrative and economic department

Baltic Fleet

—

Baltic Fleet

baht.

—

battalion, battery

BVI

—

Belarusian military district

BSSR

—

Belarusian Soviet Socialist Republic

b., former, former

—

former, -th, -th

6.P., b-p

—

non-partisan

Bund

—

General Jewish Workers Union in Lithuania, Poland and Russia

VASKHNIL

—

All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences. IN AND. Lenin

toprib

—

supreme tribunal

Supreme Court

—

Supreme Court

VK Armed Forces of the USSR

—

Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR

VKP(b)

—

All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks)

Komsomol

—

All-Union Leninist Communist Youth Union



vmn

—

capital punishment

Vneshtorg

—

People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade

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IN

VOAO

Voenved

military instructor

VOKS

VOSO

wreed

VRK

Vsemedikosantrud

VSK, Vostsibkrai

VSNNh

VUTsIK

university

VUTsIK

VTsIK

VCC

AUCCTU

Cheka

wei

VEO

Vossudprom

GAU

GIK

ch., chap.

Glavaviaprom

Glavlit

Glavpolitprosvet

Glavprofobr

Glavsevmorput city,  
mountains.

Gosplan

GPU

gr.

Grozneft

Gubotde) and

GUGB

GUITU

Gulag

D.

– LUBYANKA. January 1922 - December 1936

— Military District

- All-Union Gun and Arsenal Association

- military department

- military leader

- All-Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries

- military construction department

- interim

- military revolutionary committee

– All-Russian Union of Medical and Sanitary Workers

— East Siberian Territory

- The Supreme Council of the National Economy of the USSR
- All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee
- higher education institution
- All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee
- All-Russian Central Executive Committee
- Supreme Church Council
- All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions
- All-Russian Extraordinary Commission for Combating Counter-Revolution, Sabotage and Crimes ex officio
- All-Union Electrotechnical Institute
- All-Union Association of the Electrical Industry
- All-Union Association of the Shipbuilding Industry
- Main Artillery Directorate
- Provincial Executive Committee
- main, -th, -th
- General Directorate of Aviation Industry
- Main Directorate for Literature and Publishing (Main Directorate for the Protection of State Secrets in the Press)
- Main Political and Educational Committee of the People's Commissariat for Education of the RSFSR
- Main Department of Vocational Education of the People's Commissariat for Education of the RSFSR
- Main Directorate of the Northern Sea Route
- city
- State Planning Committee of the USSR
- State Political Administration of the NKVD of the RSFSR
- citizen

— Grozny Oil Department

- provincial department

- Main Directorate of State Security of the NKVD of the USSR

— Main Directorate of Correctional Labor Institutions

— Main Directorate of Correctional Labor Camps of the OGPU  
(NKVD) of the USSR

- case

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

883

Dagrepublic

Dalvost., DV

DVK, DVKray

DGES

village

div.

dr

divining engineer

diplomatic post

Dneprostroy

Donbass

Donugol

dorstr., dor.build.

DRM FRIEND.

dto

ESDRP (Poalei Zion)

housing construction  
railway, railway head.,  
head. w-d

Zagotzerno  
Zakkraykom, ZKK deputy.

ZSK, Zapsibkray, Zap. Sib. ZSFSR

electoral committee

IKP

ECCI

eng.

them.

INARCHOSIS

INO

INFO

IOZ

inf.

NGOs

IPS

Eastpart

executive committee

itl

engineers

c/b

cavalry division

cavalry regiment

cadet, Ph.D., Ph.D.

kvzhd

ki

to

- Dagestan Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic

- Far East
- Far Eastern Territory
- Dnieper hydroelectric power station
- village
- division
- division
- divisional engineer
- diplomatic mail
- State Dnieper construction
- Donetsk basin
- Trust Mining and Fuel Industry VSNKh
- road construction
- others, -oh, -th, -th
- Road transport department
- Jewish Social Democratic Labor Party (Workers of Zion)
- housing construction
- railway, railway, -th, -th
- manager
- factory
- All-Union State Association for the Procurement and Marketing of Grain Crops
- Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks of the Transcaucasian Soviet Socialist Republic
- Deputy
- West Siberian Territory
- Transcaucasian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic
- election committee
- Institute of red professors
- Executive Committee of the Communist International

- engineer
- name
- Institute of National Economy
- Foreign Department of the GPU, OPTU, GUGB NKVD of the USSR
- information department
- Izhevsk Arms Plant
- informational, -th, -th
- Ivanovo-Industrial region
- Hatchery and poultry station
- Commission for the collection and study of materials on the history of the October Revolution and the history of the Communist Party
- executive committee
- labor camp
- engineering and technical workers
- smuggling
- cavalry division
- cavalry regiment
- Constitutional Democrat
- Chinese Eastern Railway
- Communist International
- defense committee

884

Collective farm center

Comacademy

platoon commander

Komzag

KP(b)U

IPPC

KPZU

CPC

k.-r., k.r.

regional executive committee

regional committee

kryplan

KRO

cr-ts

by whom

KSMZB

cultural prop

KUTV

L.

LVO

LSR

MASSR

MVO

month, month  
ml.

MO

mobile, mobilization

IDLO

Moskoophleb

Moscow City Council

Morved

MTS

ITF

people's commissar

Narkomvneshtorg, NKVT  
Narkomvnudel, NKVD  
Narkomvod, NKVOD



Narkomvoenmor, NKVM  
Narkomzem, NKZ, NKZem  
Narkomindel, NKID  
Narkomles, NKLes  
Narkompostel  
Narkompros  
Narkomsnab, NKSnab  
Narkomsovhovozov  
Narkomtyazhprom, NKTP  
Narkomfin, NKF  
Narkomjust, NKJ over.

national party

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- All-Union Council of Collective Peasant Farms

— Communist Academy

- platoon commander

- Procurement Committee under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR

— Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of Ukraine

— Communist Party of Western Belarus

— Communist Party of Western Ukraine

- Party Control Commission under the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks

- counterrevolutionary

- regional executive committee

- regional committee

- regional planning department

- counterintelligence department of the GPU, OGPU, GUGB,  
NKVD, NKVD of the USSR

- Red Army soldier

— Communist Youth League

— Communist Youth Union of Western Belarus

- department of culture and propaganda

— Communist University of the Workers of the East

- sheet

— Leningrad Military District

- leftist socialist revolutionaries

— Moldavian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic

— Moscow Military District

- month

- Jr

- Moscow region

- mobilization

- International Organization for Aid to Revolutionary Fighters

- Association of the Moscow City Union of Consumer Societies for Bakery

— Moscow Council

- maritime department

— machine and tractor station

— dairy farm

- people's commissar

— People's Commissariat for Foreign Trade

- People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs

- People's Commissariat of Water Transport

- People's Commissariat for Military and Naval Affairs

- People's Commissariat of Agriculture

— People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs

— People's Commissariat of the Forestry Industry

- People's Commissariat of Post and Telegraph

- People's Commissariat of Education

— People's Commissariat of Supply

- People's Commissariat of State Farms

— People's Commissariat of Heavy Industry

— People's Commissariat of Finance

- People's Commissariat of Justice

- national, -th, -th

- national communist party

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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early

command staff

NACHUPRMESTPROM

NVK

NK

NGOs

NKPS

NSRPG

NTO

NEP

ABOUT

about-in

regional committee

region

OGPU

ODON  
O KD V A env.

okrtorgotdsi

district committee

00, os. department, special department

OP

Op.

task force

def.

detective

ORPO

ORS

osc

Osoviahim

otd.

OUN

P.

part.

PB

p.g.

PGSH

infantry division

PC

PC

BY

polit.

plenipotentiary

regimental bureau

pom.

p.beginning, pomnach

Ate ed goal

PP OGPU

teaching staff

prev.

adj., app.

- boss

- commanding staff

- Head of local industry department

- Lower Volga Territory

- People's Commissariat

- People's Commissariat of Defense

- People's Commissariat of Railways

- National Socialist German Workers' Party

- scientific and technical department

- new economic policy

- organizational office

- society

- regional committee

- region

- United State Political Administration under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR

- Separate Special Purpose Division

- Separate Red Banner Far Eastern Army

- county

- regional sales department

- county committee

- a special department of the GPU, OGPU, GUGB NKVD of the USSR

- special folder

- inventory

- task force

- poll

- operational agent

- department of leading party bodies

- supply department

- a separate shooting korigus

- Society for Assistance to Defense and Aviation Chemical Construction of the USSR

department, section

- organization of Ukrainian nationalists

- paragraph

- party, -th, -th

— Politburo — Political Bureau

- last year

- Polish General Staff

- infantry division

- party committee

- perusal of correspondence

— Political Department

- political, -th, -th

- authorized representative

- regimental bureau

- assistant

- assistant chief

— Central Commission for Combating the Consequences of Famine under the All-Russian Central Government

- plenipotentiary representative, plenipotentiary representative of the OGPU

— Polish Socialist Party

- Chairman

- application

886

food fund

Proletcult

pr., prot.

PDP

prof.

Profintern

other

AKP

P.U.

PU RKKA, PUR

manpower

Intelligence

riso

RVS, Revolutionary Military Council

revolutionary tribunal

RGASPI

RNA

RZO

RCP

Red Army, Red Army

RCP(b)

district

RO OGPU

ROVS

PKK

RSDLP(b)

RSFSR

With.

USA

SVK , Wed - Vol.

s-d

Sevkrai

this year

SZ

squaw

ccm

SNK, Council of People's Commissars  
cm.

SO

owls.

SDA

sod.

SPO

s.r., s.r.

USSR  
s-advice, s/s service  
station

stz

s.p., cn, line regiment st

— LUBYANKA. January 1922 - December 1936

- food seed fund

- "Proletarian culture" - cultural and educational organization under  
the People's Commissariat for Education of the RSFSR

- protocol

- border reconnaissance post

- Professor

- Red International Trade Unions

— others

- Party of Socialist Revolutionaries

— Political management

- Political Directorate of the Workers 'and Peasants' Red Army

- work force

- intelligence agency

- district land department



- revolutionary military council
- revolutionary tribunal
- Russian State Archive of Social and Political History
- district executive committee
- district land department
- Workers' and Peasants' Inspectorate
- Workers' and Peasants' Red Army
- Russian Communist Party (Bolsheviks)
- area
- regional branch of the OGPU
- Russian All-Military Union
- district party committee
- Russian Social Democratic Labor Party (Bolsheviks)
- Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic
- village
- North American United States
- Middle Volga region
- social democrat
- Northern Territory
- this year
- collection of laws
- North Caucasian Military District
- North Caucasian region
- Council of People's Commissars
- Look
- secret department
- Soviet, -th, -th
- Secret Operational Directorate of the OGPU

- socialist, -th, -th
- Secret political department of the OGPU, GUGB of the NKVD of the USSR
- socialist revolutionary
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
- the village council
- Labor and Defense Council
- Stalingrad Tractor Plant
- rifle regiment
- senior

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

STF

With. x., s-x T.

technical committee

tech., tech.

etc.  
because

tkp

That

toz

trade mission

Tractor center

etc.

thousand

tyazhartdiv

HVO

UGB

UK

fortified area

UNKVD

UNR

fill, fill

UR

harvest

Ukrainian SSR

uchpulrota

F.

factory committee  
FABZAVUCH

economic agencies of the Central

Administration of the FSB of the Russian Federation

CEKA, Central Committee

TSEKUBU

Centrosoyuz

CEC

CCC

CTO

CCHO

TsSH

people, h

member

CHON

cipher communication

cipher telegram

ECO

ECU

SRs

cell

887

- pig farm
- agricultural, -th, -th
- volume
- technical committee
- technical, -th, -th
- etc
- because
- Labor Peasants' Party
- transport department of the GPU, OGPU, GUGB NKVD of the USSR
- Tula arms factory
- trade mission
- All-Union Center of Machine and Tractor Stations
- the like
- thousand
- heavy artillery battalion
- Ukrainian military district, Ukrainian military organization
- Department of State Security
- criminal code of the RSFSR
- fortified area
- Department of the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs
- department of the chief of works
- authorized
- fortified area
- harvest, productivity
- Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic
- training machine gun company
- fund
- factory committee
- factory school

- economic bodies
- Central Archive of the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation
- Central Committee
- Central Commission for the improvement of the life of scientists
- Central Union of Consumer Societies
- Central Executive Committee
- Central Control Commission
- Central sales department
- Central Black Earth Region
- Central School
- Human
- member
- part of a special purpose
- encrypted communication
- encrypted telegram
- Economic department of the OGPU
- Economic Department of the OGPU
- socialist revolutionaries
- cell

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